







# "It's hardly a licence to print money."

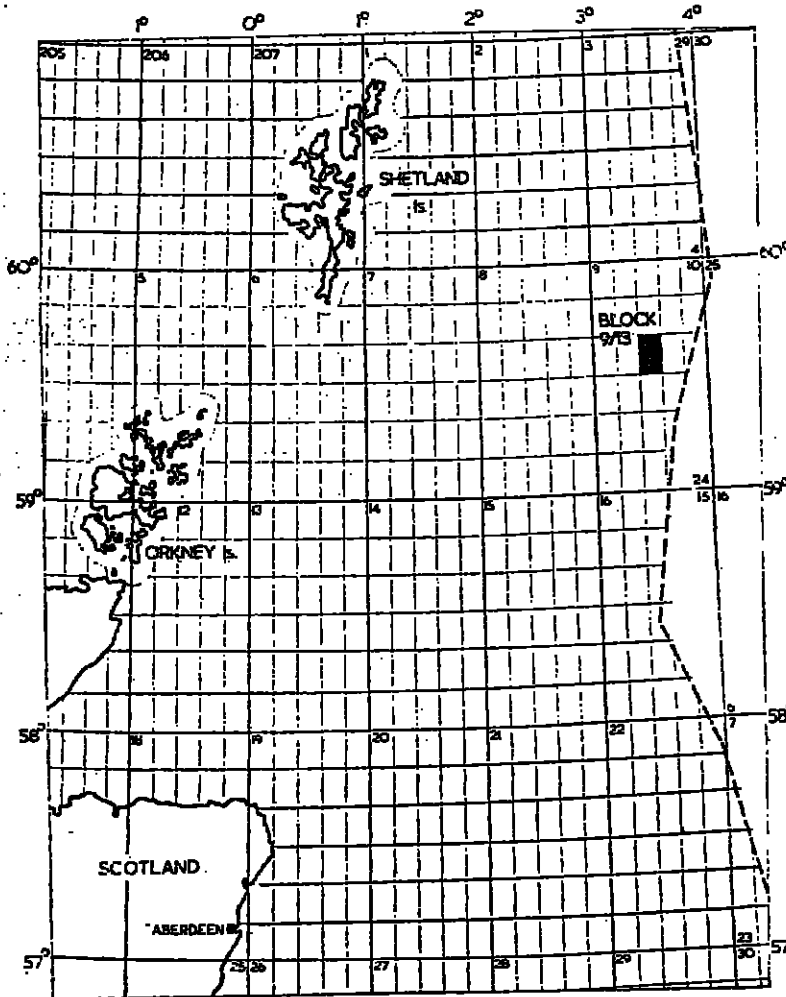
For any British youngster, North Sea oil is a fact of daily life that seems always to have been with us—like television, perhaps, or fish fingers.

Not quite so. The whole vast spread of North Sea oil activity came to life less than 20 years ago—in 1959, on the coast of Holland at Groningen, when one of the largest natural gas fields in the world was discovered. Since oil and gas frequently occur in the same area, and since the geologic basin in which the Groningen discovery was made extends under the North Sea, the Groningen find raised hopes for oil and gas production in the North Sea.

The study of possible oil-bearing rock formations beneath the sea bed off Britain's coast began in 1962. Two years later, the Continental Shelf Act was passed by Parliament; in September, 1964, the government issued the first licences "to search and bore for, and get, petroleum".

There have been five licensing rounds so far, the most recent in the early part of this year. By September, 1977, a total of 246 licences had been awarded, most of them in the North Sea and the balance in the Irish Sea, in Cardigan Bay and the Celtic Sea, and in the Atlantic west of Shetland and the Orkney Islands.

For licensing purposes, the Continental Shelf has been divided into a draughtsboard of 'blocks', each 75 to 100 square miles in area. The licensing process begins when the Department of Energy offers exploration and producing rights in certain of these blocks. After studying survey results on the likelihood of finding oil in the blocks, companies submit



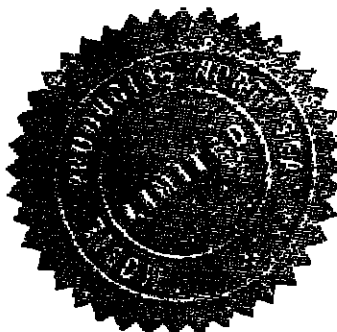
Description of Licensed Area

The sea area bounded by lines joining the following co-ordinates on European Datum:

- (1) 59° 40' 00"N : 1° 24' 00"E (2) 59° 40' 00"N : 1° 36' 00"E  
(3) 59° 30' 00"N : 1° 36' 00"E (4) 59° 30' 00"N : 1° 24' 00"E

The Common Seal of Mobil Producing North Sea Limited was heretofore affixed in the presence of

*M. J. M.* Director  
*R. J. M.* Secretary



**Mobil**

No. 1 in a series on North Sea operations.  
For the complete set, write to Mobil North Sea Limited, Mobil Court, 3 Clements Inn, London WC2A 2EP

detailed applications to the government, setting out what they expect to find and how they would explore and develop the acreage. It is common for several companies to form partnerships, because of the tremendously high costs involved in the search for oil.

Companies' financial and technical capability, previous licence experience and relevant exploration work are among the main criteria used by the government in judging applications.

When a licence is first issued, it is only valid for six to seven years. At the end of the initial term, the licence can be extended for 30 to 40 years. But the licence-holder must, at the same time, turn back to the government a major part of the acreage covered by the licence. If it wishes, the government may elect to offer this 'relinquished' acreage to all applicants in subsequent licensing rounds. The licence lays down a yearly rent for the block and general regulations governing exploration and producing activities.

"It's hardly a licence to print money", comments Mobil lawyer Vivien Gall. "On the contrary, meeting the terms and regulations requires you to *spend* vast sums of money, but with no assurance that you will ever get any of it back".



## HOME NEWS



## Elderly lose because of secrecy on grants

By Pat Healy  
Social Services Correspondent

Thousands of pensioners have lost grants to help them to insulate their homes because of the conditions for which they can claim have been kept secret. That was stated yesterday by the newly-formed Energy Advice Service when it published the criteria in its first publication, a consumer's guide to energy use.

The guide shows that pensioners can get grants of between 50 and 90 per cent of the cost of insulating their roofs, which can reduce heat loss by 15 per cent, provided they are entitled to rate rebates. But such grants available under the home improvement grant system, have been paid to only 10 pensioners between 1974 and March, 1977.

"We know that a million pensioners are heating buildings because they cannot afford to meet their heating bills," Mr David Green, coordinator of Energy Advice Service, said yesterday. "Most of them would be entitled to grants to help them with loft insulation because they would clearly be entitled to rate rebates. They have not had them because nobody bothered to tell them they could claim."

Mr Green said the criteria had been discovered accidentally after months of pressure by his organization, which was concerned that engineers

untrained in welfare were having to decide whether pensioners were entitled to grants or not. But the situation had improved since March, when authority to give the grants was delegated from the Department of Environment to local councils. A new leaflet giving the conditions is to be published soon by an interdepartmental working party.

The Energy Advice Service's guide shows that elderly and disabled council tenants can have their lofts insulated under the 1974 Housing Act. Some councils, the guide says, will also help any disabled resident under the Chronically Sick and Disabled Persons Act, although they must first decide whether there is a real need.

The guide gives information on the comparative costs of heating rooms with different fuels, and on what advice and assistance is available to help people to pay their bills. It is the first step in the service's programme to persuade the Government that local heating and insulation advice points should be established.

The Energy Advice Service, based in Durham, hopes to demonstrate that such projects can help consumers to use energy more wisely by making independent information on fuel use available.

Energy Guide (Energy Advice Service, 84 Clarendon Road, Durham, 18G, 65p, or £1.50 with bi-monthly updating).

## Working in the nationalized industries 3: The board room

### A leadership embittered by lack of pay and policy

By Ian Bradley

It is at board-room level that dissatisfaction among those working for nationalized industries is undoubtedly greatest. The well publicized departures from their jobs last year of Sir Monty Finniston, former chairman of the British Steel Corporation, and Sir Richard Marsh, former chairman of British Rail, and the recent "revolt" by the directors of Cable and Wireless underline the frustration at the top of public corporations.

At the top of the list of grievances is pay. Leaders of nationalized industries are furious because they have suffered a wage freeze for nearly four years while the pay of other public servants and of their counterparts in private industry has risen considerably. They are particularly bitter at the way that the recommendations of the Boyle report on top salaries were implemented for public servants but not for them.

Mr Alfred Singer, director of Giro until last year, says he reached the stage "where I was thinking about pay every day and it was just gnawing away at me". Sir Richard Marsh reckons that nationalized industry's leaders have seen a 40 per cent fall in their expected spending power. He says

British Rail was without a finance director for seven months recently "because the rate being offered would not buy the fifth man in an average London firm of accountants".

Top managers also feel more keenly than others working for nationalized industries the consequences of interference from civil servants and politicians. They suffer in a direct way the middle managers' frustration at not being able to run their businesses. For Sir Richard the worst thing about being chairman of British Rail was "being forced to preside over a financial shambles and being prevented from doing anything about it. The shareholders, that is, the ministers, are not interested in getting a return for their money." Similarly Mr Singer complains about the difficulty of taking decisions as director of the National Giro. "Nationalized industry is particularly depressed by the lack of interest shown by ministers. Sir Richard complains that during his five and a half years in charge of the railways he never had a serious discussion with a minister about overall strategy and long-term planning, yet he was plagued by politicians complaining about trivial matters.

One of the great crises of his chairmanship was when he was telephoned at home in the

middle of a Bank holiday weekend to be told that an urgent letter had been delivered to the British Rail board in a ministerial car. He hastened to the office and found it was a two-page letter from the Minister of Transport about British Rail's decision to give up carrying heavy goods traffic.

Sir Richard received more than 250 letters from MPs on the same subject. Yet when he arranged a discussion for MPs on British Rail's financial performance only two attended. There is particular frustration in the nationalized board rooms over the failure of governments to fix and hold to any long-term strategy. During Sir Richard's tenure at British Rail no investment programme lasted more than six months. The railways lost a brilliant young economist because he complained that in four years he had never been able to finish a single calculation, so frequently were there ministerial changes of direction.

Nationalized concerns are not happy about the way their businesses are used as political tools. They complain of price increases deliberately deferred at huge costs to the taxpayer, because of impending elections, and wage settlements that they cannot afford being forced on them by government to pacify trade unions.

They are particularly frus-

trated about lurches in pricing policy. The Government, they say, will decide it wants no increases in prices so the nationalized industries have to sell their products well below cost. Then suddenly the Chancellor will announce that they are to charge realistic prices and not rely on subsidies, and the whole basis, on which they have operated will suddenly be reversed.

Interference by civil servants seems to cause less trouble than the activities of politicians. Mr Singer found it frustrating that the Post Office was pervaded by a civil service rather than a business mentality, and a civil servant suggested to Sir Richard that the railways should stop replacing worn-out short lengths of track with continuous welded rail because it constituted capital investment, on which there was supposed to be a freeze, rather than maintenance.

But, in general, managers of nationalized industries believe that they are developing a reasonably harmonious and constructive working relationship with civil servants. The British Steel Corporation is experimenting with civil servants in managerial positions in its works for short periods in the hope that it will increase mutual understanding.

Behind the complaints lies a deep frustration. There is no

doubt that many of those at the top of the nationalized industries miss the competitive ethos and drive to make profits that exist in private industry.

A manager hired from retailing to take over a senior position in a nationalized concern says he left after three years because he did not like running a monopoly. A manager in the steel industry put it more bluntly: "The trouble is you do not know whether you are running an industry or a social service."

There is general agreement that new criteria are needed to determine and measure the performance of nationalized industries. Mr Singer says the accountants have not yet got to grips with a new method of accounting, which is necessary for industries in public ownership.

Sir Richard would also like to see the social objectives of nationalized industries quantified and determined by ministers. Once set, he would then like to see them adhered to.

He says: "I believe in the total right of the owner to decide what he wants, and in the total right of the manager to decide what the owner wants and then to be left to deliver it. In that way the men who run the nationalized industries might be happy with their jobs."

Concluded

And a partridge on a postage stamp: The Post Office's Christmas stamps issue, designed by Mr David Gentleman, Camden Town, London, and on sale on November 23, features the gifts of the traditional carol, "The Twelve Days of Christmas". The partridge and its pear tree appear on the 9p stamp; the 11 other gifts, from turtle down to leaping lords, appear on the five 7p stamps.

## Warning by minister on fall in vaccination

By a Staff Reporter

A warning that diseases have been almost forgotten may return if the fall in vaccination and immunization is not reversed was given on Monday by Mr Enoch Powell, Secretary of State for Social Services.

At a seminar in London on vaccination and immunization he reported a drop from 81 per cent to 75 per cent in the number of children vaccinated against polio, tetanus and diphtheria, and from 79 per cent to "a miserable" 39 per cent for whooping cough.

Yet since diphtheria immunization had begun, the level of the disease in Britain has fallen from 50,000 cases and nearly 3,000 deaths a year during the war to fewer than 10 cases and no deaths last year. Polio, tetanus and whooping cough from 90,000 cases and 85 deaths in 1956 to fewer than 1,000 cases and four deaths in 1976.

"The public assume that these diseases are a thing of the past, and this is a dangerous belief," he said. "What could happen has been shown by the upsurge of polio in the present year, which has produced 14 cases in nine months. There is a fear, we do not know how well founded, of a big increase in whooping cough this winter."

A campaign about the risk of these diseases, especially of polio, was launched by the Government last week. Mr Powell said that the Government had a duty to ensure that the public were aware of the danger of these diseases, and that the Government was taking steps to ensure that the public were aware of the danger of these diseases.

Mr Powell said that the Government was taking steps to ensure that the public were aware of the danger of these diseases, and that the Government was taking steps to ensure that the public were aware of the danger of these diseases.

Mr Powell said that the Government was taking steps to ensure that the public were aware of the danger of these diseases, and that the Government was taking steps to ensure that the public were aware of the danger of these diseases.

Mr Powell said that the Government was taking steps to ensure that the public were aware of the danger of these diseases, and that the Government was taking steps to ensure that the public were aware of the danger of these diseases.

Mr Powell said that the Government was taking steps to ensure that the public were aware of the danger of these diseases, and that the Government was taking steps to ensure that the public were aware of the danger of these diseases.

Mr Powell said that the Government was taking steps to ensure that the public were aware of the danger of these diseases, and that the Government was taking steps to ensure that the public were aware of the danger of these diseases.

Mr Powell said that the Government was taking steps to ensure that the public were aware of the danger of these diseases, and that the Government was taking steps to ensure that the public were aware of the danger of these diseases.

Mr Powell said that the Government was taking steps to ensure that the public were aware of the danger of these diseases, and that the Government was taking steps to ensure that the public were aware of the danger of these diseases.

Mr Powell said that the Government was taking steps to ensure that the public were aware of the danger of these diseases, and that the Government was taking steps to ensure that the public were aware of the danger of these diseases.

Mr Powell said that the Government was taking steps to ensure that the public were aware of the danger of these diseases, and that the Government was taking steps to ensure that the public were aware of the danger of these diseases.

Mr Powell said that the Government was taking steps to ensure that the public were aware of the danger of these diseases, and that the Government was taking steps to ensure that the public were aware of the danger of these diseases.

Mr Powell said that the Government was taking steps to ensure that the public were aware of the danger of these diseases, and that the Government was taking steps to ensure that the public were aware of the danger of these diseases.

Mr Powell said that the Government was taking steps to ensure that the public were aware of the danger of these diseases, and that the Government was taking steps to ensure that the public were aware of the danger of these diseases.

Mr Powell said that the Government was taking steps to ensure that the public were aware of the danger of these diseases, and that the Government was taking steps to ensure that the public were aware of the danger of these diseases.

Mr Powell said that the Government was taking steps to ensure that the public were aware of the danger of these diseases, and that the Government was taking steps to ensure that the public were aware of the danger of these diseases.

Mr Powell said that the Government was taking steps to ensure that the public were aware of the danger of these diseases, and that the Government was taking steps to ensure that the public were aware of the danger of these diseases.

Mr Powell said that the Government was taking steps to ensure that the public were aware of the danger of these diseases, and that the Government was taking steps to ensure that the public were aware of the danger of these diseases.

Mr Powell said that the Government was taking steps to ensure that the public were aware of the danger of these diseases, and that the Government was taking steps to ensure that the public were aware of the danger of these diseases.

Mr Powell said that the Government was taking steps to ensure that the public were aware of the danger of these diseases, and that the Government was taking steps to ensure that the public were aware of the danger of these diseases.

Mr Powell said that the Government was taking steps to ensure that the public were aware of the danger of these diseases, and that the Government was taking steps to ensure that the public were aware of the danger of these diseases.

Mr Powell said that the Government was taking steps to ensure that the public were aware of the danger of these diseases, and that the Government was taking steps to ensure that the public were aware of the danger of these diseases.

Mr Powell said that the Government was taking steps to ensure that the public were aware of the danger of these diseases, and that the Government was taking steps to ensure that the public were aware of the danger of these diseases.

## Hospital unions seek inquiry into complaints

From Ronald Kershaw

The principal trade unions at Barnsley's new £12m hospital decided at a joint meeting yesterday to call for an independent inquiry into alleged shortcomings in the running of the hospital.

Only the National and Local Government Officers' Association dissociated itself from the decision. The other unions, including the National Union of Public Employees, the Confederation of Health Service Employees, and the General and Municipal Workers' Union will call separately for an inquiry through their regional and national offices.

Complaints about an alleged shortage of surgical instruments in operating theatres and inefficient heating and ventilation in theatres have been made by senior surgeons. They have also said that order for instruments had been forgotten.

Barnsley Area Health Authority had agreed that about six hundred instruments were still required, though it has been denied that ordering instruments had been forgotten. Heating and ventilation difficulties were said to be due to "teething troubles".

Mr Jack Wilde, of the G.M.W.U., who convened yesterday's meeting, said that the complaints raised by the surgeons had led to the discussion of matters of discontent. He is alarmed at the situation of cash allocation which may have been applied in the wrong areas," he said.

## Open University dismissal move

The council of the Open University decided yesterday to appoint an independent authority to determine whether there is a case for the dismissal of Mr Tom O'Connell, a press officer, who has been involved with the controversial Paedophile Information Exchange.

The council also recommended that Mr O'Connell's suspension, which began three weeks ago, should be lifted while the inquiry goes on.

## Mr Benn says students are going with Labour

By David Walker, of The Times Higher Education Supplement

Young people are returning to the mainstream of politics and joining the Labour Party, Mr Woodrow Benn, Secretary of State for Energy, said yesterday when he launched a recruitment campaign for the National Organization of Labour Students.

At Transport House, Mr Benn spoke of an impressive growth in Labour support among universities and college students. The basis of the party's appeal was the explanation it gave for unemployment and its solution

## Tribunals criticized for 'eccentric decisions'

By Our Labour Staff

Eccentric and anomalous decisions by industrial tribunals in unfair dismissal cases are too common, according to Mr Bowes Egan, an authority on the law relating to dismissal.

He told a conference in London yesterday at which he launched his new book *Dismissals*, that the legal chairmen of tribunals played a dominant role.

People might be startled to see how the two lay members of a tribunal (one nominated by the TUC, the other by the CBI) were often subservient to the chairman. But they should not be surprised. Little formal training and no information service was provided for tribunal members by the TUC, and the CBI gave no real training or advice to its nominees.

There had been hundreds of complaints by bewildered personnel and industrial relations

officials who had been striving to discover some pattern by reading case reports.

Mr Egan argued that fears about tribunal rules were largely based on ignorance. More than £10,000 could be awarded to an individual employee by an industrial tribunal. A single employer might face a bill for hundreds of thousands of pounds if a tribunal found in favour of a dismissed employee.

Employers must not be fearful of the rules, he said. "Nor should they adopt defensive legalistic stances. A clear understanding of the basic principles, combined with meticulous application of appropriate internal procedures, will mean that likelihood of court action recedes."

*Dismissals* (New Commercial Publishing Co, 4 St John's Terrace, London, W10; £12.50).

## Inquiry into baby's death to be in private

The social services inquiry into the death of Simon Peacock, aged seven months, whose parents were jailed for eight years for his manslaughter and ill-treatment will open next month in private.

Mr Justice Paine at Norwich Crown Court, described it as "a crime that makes the blood run cold" and called for a public inquiry into what happened to the boy, who had been in the care of Suffolk Area Health Authority, moved with his parents, Colin Peacock, aged 23, and Christina Peacock, aged 22, to Soham, Cambridgeshire.

The inquiry, which will probably sit in Cambridge, will be chaired by Mr Arthur Lamb, of Derby, welfare coordinator for Rolle-Royce.

Other members will be Miss Betty Willis, child health nurse from Devon, and Miss Mary Hartnell, divisional director of social services for Reading.

The panel will look into the services made available to the Peacocks, and the communications between the authorities involved, and submit a report for publication.

## Big stores open with an eye on tourists

By Our Consumer Affairs Correspondent

The House of Fraser in Victoria Street, London, opened its rebuilt Army and Navy store with a champagne breakfast on Monday. In Kensington High Street a new branch of Marks and Spencer opened to the public yesterday.

The new Army and Navy has computer-controlled cash points, full air-conditioning, specialized lighting on a grid of metal tracks behind false ceilings, bronze aluminium framed win-

dows with matching bronze-tinted glass, and four sales floors with 147,338 sq ft of selling space. There is more emphasis on fashion than in the old establishment.

Marks and Spencer's new store occupies four floors in the old Derry and Sons building, which briefly housed the Biba dreamworld. British Home Stores is to open in the other half next year.

It is the first central London store opened by Marks and Spencer for several decades.

and with 50,000 sq ft of selling space on two floors joins the company's top 20 in size. It will stock the full "West End" range, newly extended to include French and Finnish crystal glass, china and oven-toasters, toys and the company's own handsome St Michael coffee-table and educational books.

Both stores have an eye on the tourist market. The Army and Navy houses a bureau de change and has international symbols on its signposting.

Mr John Gadd has the bad fortune to be chairman of the gas board with the highest proportion of customers who know how to complain. He is undisputedly the best gas board service to his customers, and is prepared to prove it. He is also ready to admit that things can go wrong in an organization that is as centralized and as computerized as it can ever be.

The board is proud of its complaints statistics, which have fallen steadily over the past five years. In 1972, at the height of the natural gas conversion programme, it had more than

44,000 complaints from its two million customers; so far this year it has had well under 5,000.

Complaints reaching North Thames' independent consumer council have, however, remained at more than 4,000 a year. In spite of appeals, the board attributes that to bad service but to a greater awareness among consumers of the avenues of complaint open to them.

Mr Gadd thinks that some complaints are of a political nature, directed at nationalized industries in general, and that others are attempts to get gas bills reduced or delayed.

North Thames Gas makes more than 1,500,000 service calls each year. Of every thousand made by a fitter, eight led to a complaint of some kind. Only two thirds of "on demand" calls, which generally involve repairs of some kind, are satisfactorily completed on a fitter's first call. The success rate of routine calls to service a cooker or

## Threat by Irish police alleged in death inquiry

From Craig Seton  
Dublin

Irish police officers threatened to return a man to British paratroopers or The Special Air Service Regiment if he did not appear at a statement about the murder of Captain Robert Nairac, who disappeared while operating armed and in civilian clothes in Northern Ireland, it was alleged at the Special Criminal Court in Dublin yesterday.

The allegation was made by Mr Patrick MacEntee, for the defence of Liam Townson, aged 24, of Meigh, Co. Armagh, who is accused of murdering Captain Nairac on or about May 15. He pleaded not guilty.

Mr MacEntee said that his client had been taken south of the border to Ravensdale Wood, and shot in the head. His body has never been found.

Sergeant Owen Corrigan, a Garda officer at Dundalk, in the republic, said that he and a colleague questioned Mr

Townson for six and a half hours on May 28, and then for a further two and a quarter hours.

Sergeant Corrigan said Mr Townson repeatedly denied killing Captain Nairac, and said he had been drinking at two public houses in Dundalk on the night of May 14, when Captain Nairac is alleged to have been killed.

Cross-examined by Mr MacEntee, Sergeant Corrigan said several people in custody in Northern Ireland had implicated Mr Townson.

He denied a suggestion that Mr Townson was told that he would be handed back to the British or paratroopers if he did not "come clean", and that he could easily be taken back by helicopter.

Michael King, a member of the Garda, of Dundalk, said he had known Mr Townson for several years and during questioning had put it to him that he should have known something about Captain Nairac's disappearance "because of his rank in the Provisional IRA".

Mr Townson, he said, denied knowing anything about Captain Nairac, and said he was in the position "in this organization". The trial continues today.

## IRA man says three men and girl are innocent of public house bombings

Martin Joseph O'Connell, a self-confessed IRA intelligence officer, said in the Court of Appeal yesterday that the three men and a woman convicted of the Guildford and Woolwich public house bomb outrages were innocent.

Mr O'Connell, who is serving a life sentence for his part in Provisional IRA bombings in London in 1975 and the Balcombe Street siege, was giving evidence at Central Criminal Court, where the four are appealing against their conviction.

Mr O'Connell looked at the four and said he did not know any of them. Asked to recall a lawyer's visit to him before his own trial to talk about the complexity of the four in the Guildford and Woolwich bombings, Mr O'Connell replied: "I just said that I knew they were innocent."

Yesterday was the second day

of appeals, amid strict security by Patrick Armstrong, Carol Charleson, Paul Hill and Gerard Conlon put it to him that he should have known something about Captain Nairac's disappearance "because of his rank in the Provisional IRA".

Mr O'Connell, he said, denied knowing anything about Captain Nairac, and said he was in the position "in this organization". The trial continues today.

Three members of the Balcombe Street gang, Mr O'Connell, aged 24, Edward Butler, aged 27, and Henry Duggan, aged 23, with Brendan Dowd, who is serving a life sentence for terrorist activities, have claimed to be responsible for the public house bombings.

Mr O'Connell, Mr Butler and Mr Duggan are also serving life imprisonment.

Mr O'Connell said the two Guildford bombs were made by himself, Mr Dowd and a third man, whom he refused to identify. They worked in their room at Waldemar Avenue, in north London, and taped 10 sticks of gelignite into parcels and attached pocket-watch

timers and batteries. Using a hired car, he, Mr Dowd, the third man and two girls whom he also refused to name, drove to Guildford.

They primed their bombs in a multi-story car park before splitting up. He went to the Seven Stars public house with one of the girls, who carried the bombs in a brown shoulder bag. She dropped it under their bench seat against a wall.

Mr O'Connell also said he was involved in the Woolwich bombing, taking part in two reconnaissance missions. He said: "We had decided on an attack from outside as, since the Guildford bombs, they were searching bags as people went in."

On Wednesday, November 6, Mr Butler, Mr Duggan, Mr Dowd and he made the bomb by taping bolts on to a bundle of gelignite.

They did not reach the King's Arms until after 10.30.

£400 theft fine

Mrs Virginia Farrant, of Salford, aged 38, a Venezuela university professor's wife, was fined £400 at Manchester Crown Court yesterday for stealing a £109.99 jumper from an Oxford Street.

Alderney post takes

Mr Jon Kay-Monks, President of the States of Alderney, is island is to seek help from Guernsey on the establishment of an independent postal service.

Computers are being used by the States of Alderney to help them to manage their affairs more efficiently. The States are also using computers to help them to manage their affairs more efficiently.

The States of Alderney are also using computers to help them to manage their affairs more efficiently. The States are also using computers to help them to manage their affairs more efficiently.

The States of Alderney are also using computers to help them to manage their affairs more efficiently. The States are also using computers to help them to manage their affairs more efficiently.

The States of Alderney are also using computers to help them to manage their affairs more efficiently. The States are also using computers to help them to manage their affairs more efficiently.

The States of Alderney are also using computers to help them to manage their affairs more efficiently. The States are also using computers to help them to manage their affairs more efficiently.

The States of Alderney are also using computers to help them to manage their affairs more efficiently. The States are also using computers to help them to manage their affairs more efficiently.

The States of Alderney are also using computers to help them to manage their affairs more efficiently. The States are also using computers to help them to manage their affairs more efficiently.

The States of Alderney are also using computers to help them to manage their affairs more efficiently. The States are also using computers to help them to manage their affairs more efficiently.

The States of Alderney are also using computers to help them to manage their affairs more efficiently. The States are also using computers to help them to manage their affairs more efficiently.

The States of Alderney are also using computers to help them to manage their affairs more efficiently. The States are also using computers to help them to manage their affairs more efficiently.

هزاعن الاصل



The customer of  
from the pay order  
amount of the order  
amount was not  
the only one who  
agreed and he  
said: "A document  
attested to what we  
the company had  
done for a long  
time and the  
fact the same  
document was the

# THE CITROEN CX2000.

Citroen CX 2000. The car with the safest, and most comfortable suspension system ever designed. VariPower steering. Power brakes. And creature comforts to the point of self-indulgence.

Price correct at time of going to press. Price includes car tax, VAT and inertia reel belts, but excludes number plates and delivery charges. All Citroën cars have a 12 months unlimited mileage guarantee. Please enquire about our Personal Export, H.M. Forces and Diplomatic schemes and Preferential Finance scheme. Check the Yellow Pages for the name and address of your nearest dealer. Citroën Cars Ltd., Mill Street, Slough SL2 5DE. Tel: Slough 23808.







## Israel issue blamed for Lisbon resignation

The resignation of Senhor Antonio Barreto, the Minister of Agriculture, was announced by the national radio this morning. He has denied this and no official announcement has been made.

Senhor Barreto was responsible for the new and controversial reform laws which have now taken effect. Both Dr. Dr. Medeiros Ferreira being to what is called the "Geneva school" of rising young Socialist officials who sought exile in their student days and were educated abroad.

Another recent resignation was that of Dr. Maria Manuella de Almeida, the Economic Planning Minister, who left the post on September 7.

The Prime Minister's cautious approach is justified by the findings of an opinion poll published today by the newspaper *L'Informé*. This shows that he is still considered by the French men as an economist as much as a politician. He is felt to have far more affinities with President Giscard d'Estaing's Republican Party than with the Gaullists, though he defines himself as a

# Day

**ST;**  
**ed**

# ndi

:

:

:

:

:

:

# ry

:

:

# is

:



## WEST EUROPE

## Unrepentant defence of British attitude to Community's future

From Michael Hornsby  
Luxembourg, Oct 11

Mr John Silkin, the Minister of Agriculture, made an unrepentant defence here today of the British view of Europe set out in Mr Callaghan's recent letter to the Labour Party's national executive. The letter drew fire at a meeting of EEC foreign ministers last weekend for its allegedly nationalist overtones.

Speaking to journalists during a break in a meeting of EEC agriculture ministers, Mr Silkin praised the Callaghan letter for its "style, literacy and content" and described it as an "admirable exposition of what ought to be done". No one should have been surprised at the views it contained, since these had long been British policy, he stated.

One of the points in the Callaghan letter which aroused most disquiet last weekend was the suggestion that the enlargement of the EEC would reduce the dangers of an "over-centralized, over-bureaucratized and over-harmonized" Community.

This has been widely interpreted on the Continent to imply that, in Britain's view, enlargement is to be welcomed, at least in part, because it will put a brake on further moves towards econ-

omic and political integration within the EEC.

While not explicitly endorsing this interpretation, Mr Silkin agreed that "federation was never our idea of the future of the Community". The addition of Greece, Spain and Portugal to the Community would introduce a valuable diversity of experience.

There was also no doubt, Mr Silkin said, that, as Mr Callaghan had pointed out in his letter, the EEC's common agricultural policy did need reform.

At today's meeting, the agriculture ministers agreed to extend until the end of the month the present ban on the fishing of the Norway pout in waters off the north and east coasts of Scotland, which was due to expire on October 15.

The purpose of the ban is to prevent "unavoidable" "bycatches" of immature haddock, and whiting resulting from the small-mesh nets used in fishing for pout, which is used only for making fishmeal.

The area covered by the ban has been slightly reduced to allow the Faroese to continue fishing for pout. Further extension of the ban will be examined in the context of an overall share-out of fish resources in EEC waters, which is due to be discussed by fisheries ministers in Luxembourg on October 24 and 25.

## Czech couple hijack airliner to Frankfurt

From Patricia Clough  
Bonn, Oct 11

A Czechoslovak engaged couple today hijacked a small Czechoslovak Airlines aircraft with 26 passengers on board and asked for political asylum in West Germany.

Frankfurt police said the couple, both members of the airline's ground staff, had boarded the flight from Karlovy Vary to Prague in uniform and, armed with a revolver and a pistol, demanded that the pilot fly to Munich. For reasons not yet clear, the pilot flew to Frankfurt.

For two hours they negotiated from the aircraft. The plane's electricity supply soon gave out and the hijackers allowed drinks to be brought in as the air conditioning failed.

Finally the couple gave themselves up to police. They were identified as Ruzena Viskova, aged 29, and Vlastimil Toupalik, aged 29. They told the authorities they had been engaged for six months and said they had come to West Germany for "political reasons", police said.

No other details were given. The public prosecutor has applied for their arrest on hijacking charges and Czechoslovakia has requested their extradition.

The last Czech hijacker was sentenced to eight years' imprisonment by a West German court in March.

## Callaghan letter criticized

From Philip Webster  
Luxembourg, Oct 11

Mr Russell Johnston, Liberal MP for Inverness, today joined the growing chorus of critics of Mr Callaghan's letter to the Labour Party setting out the Government's attitude to the European Community.

Addressing the European Parliament's Liberal group, of which he is vice-president, Mr Johnston said of the Prime Minister's letter: "We must hope it was written with the exclusive political objective of dissuading the Labour Party conference from reopening arguments settled by the referendum which Labour themselves initiated."

"But if it really represents the British Labour vision of the future of the Community, not only do our Community colleagues have every right to ask why we joined but it is also the duty of all in Britain who reject such a view to make their position clear."

## Allowances for troops in Germany not to be cut

By Henry Stanhope  
Defence Correspondent

The Government has decided against cutting the local overseas allowances paid to troops in the British Army of the Rhine (BAOR) and RAF Germany, after protests from service families stationed there. A Ministry of Defence spokesman said that the present allowances would remain for a year and the position would then be reviewed.

Allowances are paid to forces stationed abroad to compensate for the difference in the cost of living between Britain and the country in which they are living. They are reviewed every three years after extensive research by the Ministry. Tax-free concessions which servicemen enjoy on drinks, tobacco and cars are taken into account.

They were reduced on April 1, 1975, for the first time in many years, because the cost of living in Britain had risen as a result of inflation.

The Ministry calculated that cuts of between 30 and 40 per cent would now be justified.

But news of the impending cuts leaked out, causing consternation among soldiers and airmen who have seen their take-home pay reduced by as much as 15 per cent.

The decision to waive reductions for 12 months has been prompted also by widespread discontent among service families after a recent Phase Two pay award, coinciding with increases in food prices and rents.

Allowances paid to service families abroad now cost £160 a year, £120 of which goes to BAOR and RAF Germany. The allowances paid to troops in other parts of the world will not be cut either.

Examples of allowances paid in Germany are: a married man with one child, £12.30 a day; a captain married with one child, £8.11; and a corporal married with one child, £5.97. A single corporal receives £4.32.



Mr Dayan sits alone (upper left) reading through his speech for the United Nations General Assembly in New York while PLO members talk together a few feet away. The white-haired man is Mr Zehedi Terzi and Mr Farouk Kaddoumi is on his right

## Israeli Cabinet discusses peace talks formula

From Michael Kneipe  
Jerusalem, Oct 11

Mr Moshe Dayan, the Israeli Foreign Minister, returned from New York today to attend a Cabinet meeting which is expected to accept a United States-inspired working paper aimed at providing a formula for a reconvened of the Middle East peace conference in Geneva.

The document was drafted during negotiations between Mr Dayan and President Carter and Mr Vance, the Secretary of State, in Washington last week. It is understood to involve Palestinian representation and collective participation by Arab states in the conference—two aspects which would represent concessions by the Israeli Government.

On his arrival here after addressing the United Nations General Assembly, Mr Dayan described the document as representing "something approaching a joint policy" with the American Government.

Israel has been alarmed by what it regards as a pro-Arab drift in the Carter Administration's Middle East policy, illustrated by the joint United States-Soviet declaration at the beginning of the month which referred to the "legitimate rights" of the Palestinians. Mr Dayan has emphasized that the document makes it clear that Israel will not discuss the prospect of an independent Palestinian state and that it will not accept the participation of representatives of the Palestine Liberation Organization.

Several members of the Cabinet were said today to be critical of the document but the overwhelming impression in political circles is that it will be accepted as the best possible document in the circumstances. It is thought, however, that some amendments may be requested.

proaching a joint policy" with the American Government.

On his return Mr Dayan reported first to Mr Begin, the Prime Minister, who went home today after 11 days in hospital where he received treatment for pericarditis, an inflammation of the heart lining.

The Prime Minister looked pale and weak as he left hospital and told journalists that although his doctors had agreed to his chairing tonight's Cabinet meeting he would continue to rest at home for a few more days.

His doctors described as "utter nonsense" reports that the 64-year-old Israeli leader was suffering from a serious heart condition that could only be alleviated by open heart surgery.

Our Paris Correspondent writes: Mr Ismail Fahim, the Egyptian Foreign Minister, said at the end of a three-day visit to Israel that the Israelis would go to a reconvened Geneva

peace conference, "whether they want to or not."

He also said that Mr Dayan's demand that the working paper be revised showed that Israel did not want to go to Geneva.

Mr Fahim promised to ensure that the PLO would be represented at the conference in one way or another and added: "There is no solution to the Middle East problem without a solution to the Palestinian political problem."

Egypt, he said, was in favour of the unification of Jordan and a Palestinian state, given certain assurances from Israel. He said that the United Nations Secretary-General, said in an interview published in Al-Bath, organ of the ruling Syrian Baath Party, that the PLO must take part in Geneva peace talks and that the Arab-Israeli conflict without solving the problem of the Palestinians.—UPI

peace conference, "whether they want to or not."

He also said that Mr Dayan's demand that the working paper be revised showed that Israel did not want to go to Geneva.

Mr Fahim promised to ensure that the PLO would be represented at the conference in one way or another and added: "There is no solution to the Middle East problem without a solution to the Palestinian political problem."

Egypt, he said, was in favour of the unification of Jordan and a Palestinian state, given certain assurances from Israel. He said that the United Nations Secretary-General, said in an interview published in Al-Bath, organ of the ruling Syrian Baath Party, that the PLO must take part in Geneva peace talks and that the Arab-Israeli conflict without solving the problem of the Palestinians.—UPI

## Mr Kruger accuses black paper

From Nicholas Ashford  
Johannesburg, Oct 11

For the second time in less than four days Mr James Kruger, the Minister of Justice and Police, today called for an urgent meeting of the South African Press Council to consider complaints by him about newspaper references to the death in detention of Mr Steve Biko, the Black Consciousness leader.

Last Friday the Press Council, meeting in a hastily convened late-night session, upheld

two complaints by Mr Kruger against a report in the Rand Daily Mail concerning the circumstances of Mr Biko's death. The Mail announced today that it was considering appealing against the ruling to the South African Supreme Court.

Mr Kruger's latest complaints concern a leading article in The World, which circulates mainly among Johannesburg's 1,500,000 blacks.

The article yesterday, commenting on the Press Council's ruling in the Rand Daily Mail case, was headed: "Kruger ex-

plodes the myth of South Africa's free press." It was like comment in most of the press here, extremely critical of the Press Council's decision.

In particular it pointed out, as had other newspapers, that Mr Kruger's complaints had dealt with only technicalities and did not challenge the facts of the case.

Mr Kruger's latest complaints concern a leading article in The World, which circulates mainly among Johannesburg's 1,500,000 blacks.

## Illness ruled out as cause of Mrs Broz's absence

From Tessa Trevisan  
Belgrade, Oct 11

Rumours that Mrs Jovanka Broz, President Tito's wife, is ill were denied today by a Foreign Ministry spokesman, adding to speculation that her prolonged disappearance from public life has a political significance.

Rumours have been circulating in Belgrade about the unexplained absence from all public functions of Mrs Broz for several months. She did not accompany the President on his long tour of the Soviet Union, North Korea and China and she was not at the airport when her husband returned.

Moreover, the Yugoslav Government recently informed the French Government that Mrs Broz would not be with the President on his state visit to France, which begins tomorrow. Nor will she travel with him on the visit he will

make to Portugal immediately after leaving Paris.

Mrs Broz has been accompanying her husband on all his foreign tours for the past 20 years and the Foreign Office spokesman made it clear that it was the President's own decision not to take her along.

The spokesman said that Mrs Broz was living in the President's private residence. However, since his return from China, President Tito has been rather conspicuously absent from his Belgrade home and has performed his official functions in his hunting lodge at Karadordjevo.

It is being suggested that people, some of them highly placed politicians, who did not enjoy Mrs Broz's confidence, were denied access to the President. It is also being suggested that she was able to influence appointments and dismissals among President Tito's entourage.

## Civil servants to work the land

From Tessa Trevisan  
Lusaka, Oct 11

President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia today ordered the country's excess civil servants to be sent to the land as part of an intensive programme to increase agricultural production.

Addressing an emergency session of the National Assembly, Dr Kaunda said the programme's aim was to help Zambia survive the devastating effects of the economic situation "caused by world economic recession."

## Rhodesia convoy ambushed

From Tessa Trevisan  
Salisbury, Oct 11

Black nationalist guerrillas attacked a convoy of heavy lorries and a railway line 65 miles from Salisbury early today.

A military spokesman said two lorries were burnt out after being raked with automatic weapons fire and one driver was wounded. The ambush took place near Headlands on the main road from Salisbury to the northern border town of Umtali.

## Truce under strain in Lebanon

From Robert Fisk  
Beirut, Oct 11

If talks of the new Lebanese Army do not soon move into southern Lebanon, there are disturbing signs that the truce, which officially ended the fighting in the south 16 days ago, two people were killed today and more others wounded.

By early afternoon, gunfire could still be heard around the south-eastern town of Tyre, eight miles from the frontier with Israel, and several shells could be seen exploding on the slopes west of Palestinian positions at Beaufort Castle.

Yet by nightfall, Lebanese troops had not advanced into the head area and an unofficial military source said the national Army was still "negotiating" with the various militias in the south.

When the truce came into effect on September 26, Israel laid great emphasis on the withdrawal of Palestinian guerrillas and on the maintenance of law and order by the Lebanese Army.

But the climate has now improved to the point where President Carter is sending a visit to Lebanon as part of his four-continent journey. It is the end of the month.

In addition to southern Africa, the two leaders are also expected to discuss bilateral trade matters during their current round of talks. Nigeria now provides about 15 per cent of America's total oil imports and is becoming an increasingly important market for United States exports.

After two days of talks in the American capital with Administration and congressional leaders, General Odundo travels to New York to attend the 100th session of the United Nations General Assembly. He is due to return home at the weekend.

## Drug runner jailed for 46 years in Thai clampdown

From Our Correspondent  
Bangkok, Oct 11

A Japanese drug trafficker has had his prison sentence increased from 12 to 46 years, one of the longest jail terms imposed by a Thai court for a drug offence.

Mr H. Yoshino, aged 36, was originally sentenced to 12 years for possessing 340.5 grams of heroin and attempting to smuggle it out of the country in April, 1975. But the prosecution appealed against this sentence to the higher court.

Another Japanese Mr. F. Tsuji, who was arrested with Mr Yoshino, had his sentence reduced from 10 years and eight months to eight years.

## Nigerian leader begins visit to US

From David Cross  
Washington, Oct 11

Lieutenant-General Olusegun Obasanjo, the Nigerian Head of State, today began two days of talks in Washington with President Carter which are expected to centre on international efforts to settle the Rhodesia conflict.

On his arrival outside the White House this morning, the Nigerian leader, who was accompanied by his wife, Mrs Obasanjo, was greeted by President Carter. The latter expressed his hope that the visit would be a fruitful one for Africa and the world.

Recalling that the United States has a long history of support for the struggle for independence in Africa, Mr Carter said he would be seeking the African leader's advice on how best to continue their foreign policies.

In many ways this will be a true visit, not only for the benefit of Africa and the world, but also for the United States.

The Nigerian leader is supporting the Anglo-American peace initiative, which is a proposal for a ceasefire in the proposed United Nations peace-keeping force on the island of Cyprus. As the head of black Africa's richest and most powerful state, General Obasanjo is in a close contact with the so-called "front-line" Presidents whose backing will be essential in finding a peace settlement.

The visit to Washington has been a significant step in President Carter's campaign to improve relations with black Africa. By all accounts President Nyerere of Tanzania was very much impressed by the Administration's policy in dealing with the bringing majority rule to southern Rhodesia.

When he became the first black African leader to visit the new Administration in Washington two months ago.

The Administration's image has improved in black Africa largely due to the efforts of Mr Andrew Young, the United States representative to the United Nations. This is in sharp contrast to America's reputation under President Ford. American relations with Rhodesia deteriorated to such an extent after the Angolan civil war that Henry Kissinger, the former Secretary of State, was advised not to stop off in Lagos last year because the Government said it could not guarantee the safety from hostile demonstrators.

But the climate has now improved to the point where President Carter is sending a visit to Lebanon as part of his four-continent journey. It is the end of the month.

In addition to southern Africa, the two leaders are also expected to discuss bilateral trade matters during their current round of talks. Nigeria now provides about 15 per cent of America's total oil imports and is becoming an increasingly important market for United States exports.

After two days of talks in the American capital with Administration and congressional leaders, General Odundo travels to New York to attend the 100th session of the United Nations General Assembly. He is due to return home at the weekend.

## PARLIAMENT, October 11, 1977

## EEC tariff aid to oil-rich states criticized

The European Community must avoid lapsing into a plague of protectionism, which has occurred in the 1930s, Vice President of the Commission responsible for external affairs, said.

In 1977 the Community raised its tariff on oil by 38 per cent. For 1978 the volume will rise by only 2.5 per cent from 6,230 million units of account (about £2,395m) to 6,400 million units of account (about £2,670m).

A motion from the Parliament's committee on Development and Cooperation—later approved—described the community's 1978 offer as modest and showing no significant improvements.

The Committee motion recognized that the Community's proposals had to be fixed at a relatively low level because of persistent difficulties in the economic and social situation. It feared that the planned increase would not be sufficient even to compensate for the monetary depreciation caused by inflation.

It regarded the situation as all the more serious because the system of preferences was a decisive instrument in the Community's development policy.

The committee welcomed the inclusion of a further 11 processed agricultural products in the preference system but considered this offer inadequate since past experience had shown that the import of these products originating mainly in the developing countries caused virtually no disturbance on the EEC market.

The motion urged the Commission to open negotiations at world level and a view to amending the list of beneficiary countries, because some developing countries which had reached an adequate level of competitiveness enjoyed an excessive share of preferential trade.

In a report the committee deplored the fact that in the past few years the available preferences had been utilized only to some 60 per cent, and this to the disadvantage of the poorest countries.

The Commission had stressed that it was not possible to intro-

duce substantial improvements into the tariff system, mainly because the Community's industrialized partners had not made comparable efforts, and the Community's offer of preferences originally was based on the assumption that the industrialized OECD countries would not only participate in granting preferences but make similar efforts.

Under the Commission proposal the new agricultural products eligible for preferential treatment include horses for slaughter, dried apricots, figs and certain kinds of fruit and vegetables, during the winter season.

The committee conceded in their report that amending the list of countries enjoying preferences was a delicate matter since political considerations were an important factor when it was drawn up. However, it could be revised on the basis of objective economic criteria.

Figures submitted by the Commission over the past few years, the committee felt, showed clearly that the generalized preferences had already reached a certain economic level. It was important for the Community to develop a policy with the developing countries.

In the long run a blanket policy of granting generalized preferences to developing countries with high competitiveness could not be tolerated because of its effect on sensitive products and the increasing unemployment in certain sectors.

Miss Colette Flesch (Luxembourg, L), presenting the committee's report, said the Commission's offer of preferences for 1978 was not enough to lead to any considerable increase in exports from the Community.

The system suffered from excessively complicated provisions. It became very difficult to understand each year.

Mr Jan Broekmans (The Netherlands, Soc) said the resources being made available were not adequate. The Community, with its limited resources, could not support the rest of the world, and compared with

the United States and Japan they were doing quite a lot.

He said the Community was not taking advantage of the facilities being offered. The Community should streamline the administrative machinery surrounding the grant of preferences.

Mr Martin Bangemann (West Germany, L) said the Community should draw a clearer dividing line so that the poorer countries were given greater help than hitherto. The fact that 60 per cent of the facilities were not used was eloquent testimony to the fact that the scheme, however well-intentioned, was not achieving its objectives. It was up to the Commission to do something to change that.

Signor Renato Sandri (Italy, Com) said the aim of the system had gone into the developing countries from outside and had benefited from the system.

Mr Tamm Dailly (West Lothian, Lab) said the Commission's offer of preferences for 1978 was not enough to lead to any considerable increase in exports from the Community.

A list was drawn up at one time and then it went on and on without being considered properly. Why was Romania the only country from the Eastern block to be singled out for special treatment? Did it make sense that oil-rich countries like Kuwait still received benefits although they did not need it? The list of countries was meaningless, Mr Bangemann said the Com-

munity's aim with this system was to enable the developing countries to develop their own economy and to play a role as suppliers of raw materials and to become fully fledged partners on the world scene.

He said the Community should not be afraid of shifting its difficulties on to the shoulders of others. We should not maintain a protectionist attitude in the name of protectionism which would then court the risk that more jobs would be lost in another sector.

Mr Tamm Dailly (West Lothian, Lab) said the Commission's offer of preferences for 1978 was not enough to lead to any considerable increase in exports from the Community.

Mr Tamm Dailly (West Lothian, Lab) said the Commission's offer of preferences for 1978 was not enough to lead to any considerable increase in exports from the Community.

Mr Tamm Dailly (West Lothian, Lab) said the Commission's offer of preferences for 1978 was not enough to lead to any considerable increase in exports from the Community.

Mr Tamm Dailly (West Lothian, Lab) said the Commission's offer of preferences for 1978 was not enough to lead to any considerable increase in exports from the Community.

Mr Tamm Dailly (West Lothian, Lab) said the Commission's offer of preferences for 1978 was not enough to lead to any considerable increase in exports from the Community.

Mr Tamm Dailly (West Lothian, Lab) said the Commission's offer of preferences for 1978 was not enough to lead to any considerable increase in exports from the Community.

Mr Tamm Dailly (West Lothian, Lab) said the Commission's offer of preferences for 1978 was not enough to lead to any considerable increase in exports from the Community.

Mr Tamm Dailly (West Lothian, Lab) said the Commission's offer of preferences for 1978 was not enough to lead to any considerable increase in exports from the Community.

Mr Tamm Dailly (West Lothian, Lab) said the Commission's offer of preferences for 1978 was not enough to lead to any considerable increase in exports from the Community.

Mr Tamm Dailly (West Lothian, Lab) said the Commission's offer of preferences for 1978 was not enough to lead to any considerable increase in exports from the Community.

Mr Tamm Dailly (West Lothian, Lab) said the Commission's offer of preferences for 1978 was not enough to lead to any considerable increase in exports from the Community.

## Commission urged to defer appearance of 'spy in cab'

The Commission was urged by several British members to grant the United Kingdom and Ireland more time to adjust their road transport industries to the EEC regulations requiring the fitting of tachographs in lorries.

Mr John Osborn (Sheffield, Hailam, C) had asked during questioning time that the Commission intended to take to ensure that the United Kingdom and Ireland were not in breach of this regulation, as the Commission's power to grant derogations to member states ceased at the end of 1977.

Mr Edward Burke, Commissioner for Transport, said that although the three newest members of the Community applied for and received derogations until the end of this year on the social regulation relating to drivers' hours no such derogations were granted in respect of the tachograph regulation.

Ireland had applied for a derogation and this was rejected,

Denmark had already introduced the necessary legislation to implement the regulation but the United Kingdom had neither applied for derogation nor implemented the regulation.

The Commission was giving close attention to these matters and he hoped to be in a position to make an announcement in the near future.

Mr Osborn said there were rumours in the international press that Mr Burke might be considering taking certain new members, if not old members, to court over the application of these directives.

This would be unfortunate at a time of direct elections (he said) and stir up opinion against the Community.

The Royal Society for the Prevention of Accidents and many operators and drivers in the United Kingdom saw this as a useful regulation, as saving safety, as looking after the interests of the drivers, but to make this manda-

ory too soon would have disastrous results.

Mr Burke said he was bound by the rules he must carry out in order to fulfil the mandate he undertook at the beginning of the year.

Mr John Evans (Newton, Lab) said the United Kingdom and Ireland had serious difficulties in relation to the implementation of this regulation. In some respects it was impossible for the United Kingdom to adopt the regulations by January 1, 1978.

A compromise must be found (he said) which will allow the United Kingdom and Ireland further time to adjust to the regulations which industries to this regulation, otherwise an utterly unnecessary crisis will be created.

Mr Burke said he was aware of the reluctance of some trade union interests to facilitate the implementation of the regulation. He had taken that into account in his approach.

Mr Burke said he was aware of the reluctance of some trade union interests to facilitate the implementation of the regulation. He had taken that into account in his approach.

Mr Burke said he was aware of the reluctance of some trade union interests to facilitate the implementation of the regulation. He had taken that into account in his approach.

## US 'root cellars' linked with prehistoric Celts

Continued from page 1

theories. Although it has sold well—my copy declares itself to be of the fifth printing—it received a scornful reception from the archaeological establishment.

Professor Glyn Daniel of Cambridge, in a review in The New York Times, dismissed it as "a regressive and misinformed" product of "the maniacal fringes of archaeology."



## OVERSEAS

## Russians accused of breaching postal convention by interrupting mail services to US

From Richard Davy and Desha Trevisan, Belgrade, Oct. 11.

The United States today accused the Soviet Union of breaching the Universal Postal Convention as well as the Helsinki agreement of 1975 by interrupting mail between the two countries.

Professor Joyce Hughes of Northwestern University in Illinois, a member of the American delegation to the conference reviewing the Helsinki agreement, said that the United States saw "with deep regret" a continuing pattern of disrespect for the pledges we have all made.

With this speech the conference approaches the sensitive area of specific issues. It was the first direct criticism of named countries for breaching the Helsinki agreement.

"When letters do not pass freely between members of the same family, some living in one country and some in another, the process of family reunification is obstructed, not facilitated," she said.

When a publisher in New York cannot correspond directly with a literary adviser or author in Moscow, she said, citing the Helsinki text, "contacts and cooperation among persons active in the field of culture" are frustrated not increased.

And when an American friend is unable to obtain delivery of a subscription to National Geographic Magazine for a Soviet schoolboy or a copy of the World Almanac for a teacher in Czechoslovakia, "the flow of information is choked, not widened."

These were actual cases, Professor Hughes said. These are facts and we intend to address them forthrightly and with candour because we believe that a thorough review demands such candour and straight talk.

Human rights, she said, were not under domestic jurisdiction alone. "If the basic human rights of every citizen of every nation are not observed there can be no lasting peace."

Today's debate began to form the lines of argument likely to dominate the coming weeks. The Western states have firmly established their determination to discuss the internal affairs of other states. Several today resumed protests about violations of human rights.

So far the east European countries have criticised only the foreign policies, not the internal affairs, of Western countries, showing the limits within which they believe the debate should be conducted.

Czechoslovakia exemplified the line when it said today that all human rights were guaranteed in the Czechoslovak constitution and "by the very nature of the political structure." The right to work protected workers and their families from unemployment, the health service was excellent, children were free and people could pursue careers for which they had been educated. Disarmament had to do with the most important right of all, the right to live.

After Mr Bhutto's earlier trial was cancelled by the High Court two days ago, was present in court along with four other accused who belonged to the Federal Security Force, described by a government counsel as the former Prime Minister's "Mafia".

According to the prosecution, Mr Bhutto instructed Mr Masud Mahmud, former director general of the Federal Security Force, to turn down state's evidence.

In November, 1974, three members of the Federal Security Force opened fire on a car driven by Mr Kasuri in an attempt to kill him. The prosecution says Mr Kasuri and two women occupants of the car escaped unhurt, but his father, Nawab Muhammad Ahmad Khan, died from bullet wounds.

Mr Bhutto was charged with conspiracy to murder Mr Kasuri on July 5 last, Mr Kasuri began legal proceedings against him and later the Government ordered the prosecution of Mr Bhutto.

Mr Bhutto has pleaded not guilty. Counsel for Mr Bhutto today questioned the competence of the Federal Investigation Agency to prosecute him and objected to the transfer of Mr Bhutto's case to the Federal Magistrate's Court.

The trial of Mr Bhutto is one of the most important in the history of Pakistan. His conviction is being sought on charges ranging from murder to misuse and misappropriation of government funds and properties.

There are two main disputes to be resolved. The treaties specify that in times of emergency American ships will be sent through the canal expeditiously. The American claim is that this means that they would be given automatic priority. The Panamanians say that, legally, this is not so.

Another point at issue is America's right to intervene in the canal. The United States says that the treaties give it the right to intervene without asking first. The Panamanians say that they do not.

Both governments, in fact, agree exactly on what is meant by the treaties: Panamanians are quite aware of the relative strengths of the two countries and of the certain American reaction to any unilateral attempt to seize the canal.

American and Panamanian officials are trying to find a form of words to satisfy everyone.

## Mr Bhutto on trial over death plot

From Hasan Akhtar, Islamabad, Oct. 11.

Mr Bhutto, former Prime Minister of Pakistan, was charged before the High Court today with conspiracy to murder a political rival in an incident which resulted in the death of the man's father.

Mr Bhutto, whose earlier trial was cancelled by the High Court two days ago, was present in court along with four other accused who belonged to the Federal Security Force, described by a government counsel as the former Prime Minister's "Mafia".

According to the prosecution, Mr Bhutto instructed Mr Masud Mahmud, former director general of the Federal Security Force, to turn down state's evidence.

In November, 1974, three members of the Federal Security Force opened fire on a car driven by Mr Kasuri in an attempt to kill him. The prosecution says Mr Kasuri and two women occupants of the car escaped unhurt, but his father, Nawab Muhammad Ahmad Khan, died from bullet wounds.

Mr Bhutto was charged with conspiracy to murder Mr Kasuri on July 5 last, Mr Kasuri began legal proceedings against him and later the Government ordered the prosecution of Mr Bhutto.

Mr Bhutto has pleaded not guilty. Counsel for Mr Bhutto today questioned the competence of the Federal Investigation Agency to prosecute him and objected to the transfer of Mr Bhutto's case to the Federal Magistrate's Court.

The trial of Mr Bhutto is one of the most important in the history of Pakistan. His conviction is being sought on charges ranging from murder to misuse and misappropriation of government funds and properties.

There are two main disputes to be resolved. The treaties specify that in times of emergency American ships will be sent through the canal expeditiously. The American claim is that this means that they would be given automatic priority. The Panamanians say that, legally, this is not so.

Another point at issue is America's right to intervene in the canal. The United States says that the treaties give it the right to intervene without asking first. The Panamanians say that they do not.

Both governments, in fact, agree exactly on what is meant by the treaties: Panamanians are quite aware of the relative strengths of the two countries and of the certain American reaction to any unilateral attempt to seize the canal.

American and Panamanian officials are trying to find a form of words to satisfy everyone.

Another point at issue is America's right to intervene in the canal. The United States says that the treaties give it the right to intervene without asking first. The Panamanians say that they do not.

Both governments, in fact, agree exactly on what is meant by the treaties: Panamanians are quite aware of the relative strengths of the two countries and of the certain American reaction to any unilateral attempt to seize the canal.

American and Panamanian officials are trying to find a form of words to satisfy everyone.

Another point at issue is America's right to intervene in the canal. The United States says that the treaties give it the right to intervene without asking first. The Panamanians say that they do not.

Both governments, in fact, agree exactly on what is meant by the treaties: Panamanians are quite aware of the relative strengths of the two countries and of the certain American reaction to any unilateral attempt to seize the canal.

American and Panamanian officials are trying to find a form of words to satisfy everyone.

Another point at issue is America's right to intervene in the canal. The United States says that the treaties give it the right to intervene without asking first. The Panamanians say that they do not.

Both governments, in fact, agree exactly on what is meant by the treaties: Panamanians are quite aware of the relative strengths of the two countries and of the certain American reaction to any unilateral attempt to seize the canal.

American and Panamanian officials are trying to find a form of words to satisfy everyone.

Another point at issue is America's right to intervene in the canal. The United States says that the treaties give it the right to intervene without asking first. The Panamanians say that they do not.

Both governments, in fact, agree exactly on what is meant by the treaties: Panamanians are quite aware of the relative strengths of the two countries and of the certain American reaction to any unilateral attempt to seize the canal.

American and Panamanian officials are trying to find a form of words to satisfy everyone.

Another point at issue is America's right to intervene in the canal. The United States says that the treaties give it the right to intervene without asking first. The Panamanians say that they do not.

Both governments, in fact, agree exactly on what is meant by the treaties: Panamanians are quite aware of the relative strengths of the two countries and of the certain American reaction to any unilateral attempt to seize the canal.

## Taking the intellectual road to tragedy and terrorism

John Mendelson, Labour MP for Penistone, contributes this week's guest column.

Any traveller passing through the German Federal Republic and Berlin must be concerned about the potentially serious effect the recent wave of terrorism might have upon the development of parliamentary democracy in Germany. Equally, the existence of so many terrorist groups throughout the world and the newly revived theoretical debate on terrorism in the United States are a challenge to the principles of freedom and democratic government to a re-examination of the historic place of violence in political development.

If one starts with John Locke's famous justification of revolution, one will find first of all a whole series of philosophical arguments brought forward in defence of the right of revolution in certain circumstances. Common to these arguments are normally two factors: first, revolution is justified against an oppressive, dictatorial regime which does not allow for change, improvement and development by means of political persuasion. Second, that the revolution will be organized by groups of like-minded citizens, acting collectively for clearly defined, morally justified purposes.

It will be seen immediately that many of the individual terrorists working in small groups today do not fall within the definitions so far advanced. Most of them operate within communities where the possibilities of peaceful change by democratic action and persuasion certainly do exist or are in the process of being fully developed. It therefore is all the more important to provide an analysis of the motives and ideological considerations which have led a number of mostly young people to engage in terrorist activities.

The element of tragedy enters into any such analysis because a considerable number of the young people involved, though by no means all of them, are talented and idealistic and often convinced that they are acting as the agents of history. This teleological purpose is of the greatest significance in any attempted explanation of the common rational and emotional attitudes which inspire many students who are associated with acts of violence.

In Germany, in Japan, in Ireland and in other countries, there have been terrorist movements of the right and of the left in different periods of history, and sometimes at the same time. It is therefore not surprising that one will often find a hotch-potch of ideologies providing the basis of thought and action for many groups of activists.

In Germany and Japan in recent years, as well as in the United States, some professional and other leaders of intellectual inquiry must accept some of the responsibility for the spreading of one particular illusion which has been very influential in the circles of students and young professional people. Disillusioned with the working class as an agent of radical social and political change, some of these leaders of thought have preached the doctrine of "action" by minority groups in order to increase the pace of history.

As the material conditions of working people greatly improve in highly industrialized countries, the idea of radical social and political change did not seem to appeal to the vast majority of the working-class. This led some elderly philosophers, who

had started off somewhere under the influence of Marx, to abandon the Marxist element of their philosophy and to look around for new agents of historic change to bring about the radical new society of which they were dreaming. Having abandoned the working class as the main engine of history in this century they looked around for a replacement. The students were then discovered to be this replacement and they were encouraged to "provoke" history into much faster movement towards a new goal.

It would, of course, be absurd to hold teachers of this doctrine directly responsible for any acts of terrorism, and many of them have since made quite clear their abhorrence of individual violence and murder. But the intellectual dangers of the development here traced had been foreseen many years ago. They were foreseen in the fascinating debates on the political left throughout the nineteenth century, particularly the debates involving the Russian exiles in London and in Switzerland and the famous disagreement between Marx and Bakunin within the organization of the First International.

The first debate was conducted in the middle of the nineteenth century between Alexander Herzen, the intellectual leader of the Russian radicals in exile, and some of the anarchists residing mainly in Switzerland. In the second debate, Marx fought a bitter battle against Bakunin, in which Bakunin was severely defeated. In these historic exchanges, all the main elements surrounding the discussion of terrorism today were already present. The advocates of individual terror showed their impatience with history, insisted on the importance of the strong-willed individual as an agent of history, belittled the importance of the masses and developed the cult of revolutionary heroism. Their opponents on the other hand, strongly emphasized the necessity of collective mass action, opposed the cult of individual violence and bitterly denounced the anar-

chists as a dangerous obstacle to organized political development. One of the most interesting elements among the arguments advanced by Marx and Herzen was, as they emphasized, the political and personal unreliability of the terrorist groups and of their individual members. And equally one must not, of course, underestimate that alongside the young idealists there are considerable numbers of dropouts, cranks and thoroughly immoral elements within the new current terrorist organizations.

What attracts them, as it did in the nineteenth century is their ability to dispose of large funds without any proper control or accountability. What they find even more exciting is the sense of power and importance given to them by the possession of the gun. Both these factors are certainly present in Northern Ireland today, as has been pointed out by some of the best informed observers. All this leads to two major conclusions which may perhaps provide common ground for many who are concerned about the future of our political institutions. In the first place, the democratic state must certainly defend itself and take appropriate legal action against terrorism, but such action must always be subject to the rule of law, and must not allow anyone, however much we abhor their action, to be regarded as outside the rule of law. And second, and equally important, the apparently dull and humdrum activities of ordinary political life in a parliamentary democracy must be emphasized again in their true historic importance.

Somehow, we must find new ways and means of convincing the young generation of the importance and value of ordered political change and development. This requires both a spirit of tolerance towards the aspirations of young people and a deep appreciation of their immaturity with our complacency and self-satisfaction with our material success.

Times Newspapers 1977

## Flotsam and jetsam of the past



In a lovely fantasy in the *Essays of Elia* Charles Lamb imagined the souls of all dead writers assembled in some celestial library. So what happens to the souls of mariners and their ships when they die? The tides pick their bones and gnaw their timbers in whispers. But until the Last Trump signals the drabbing of the Seven Seas, the records that are the soul of sea-faring are preserved in the archive of the National Maritime Museum at Greenwich. This repository is not widely known, except by historians specializing in the mysteries of the sea, because the public erroneously associates museums largely with display. Of course, the National Maritime Museum has its superb paintings, fine ship models and a great treasury of maritime weapons, relics, and antiquities. But down in the basement its archive contains a mile and a quarter of shelving that holds the soul of dead seafaring: the log books, personal diaries, business records, letterbooks, orderbooks, crew lists, and correspondence that are all that survive of the men and the ships that were the source of Great Britain's greatness.

These records are largely terra incognita to the outside world. They are about to become a discovered Newfoundland, because the museum is going to publish the first catalogue-guide to its manuscripts. The first volume this December will detail the personal collections: the papers of Chafeld, Collingwood, Howe, Nelson, Richmond, Hood, and all the other nautical names that ring like ships' bells through our extraordinary history. A later volume will describe all the other manuscripts.

The particular treasures in the care of Dr Roger Knight, the custodian of the archive, which are about to be made public, are remarkable: Nelson's first letter written with his left hand, apologizing for the scrawl (he used this excuse more than once); a captured document with Hitler's insanely modernistic signature authorizing the invasion of England; a letter of Henry VIII ordering linen cloth for the hallowing of his stupendous warship, *Henri Grace A Dieu*. Here be a charterparty (the legal agreement between the owner of a vessel and the shipper) of 1322; one of the three extant signatures of Henry the Navigator; series of satisfactorily idiosyncratic letters from such noisy nautical characters as Beatty and Fisher; a poem written by Queen Elizabeth I on the defeat of the Armada; and the last record, spotted with rust, of that great Victorian mystery, the tragic Franklin expedition to the Arctic.

But the strength of the collection lies not only in such spectacular stars, but in

its comprehensive series of documents of the sea. It holds long strings of deposited public records of the Admiralty and Navy Board and of the Royal Dockyards. Here those interested can find the archives of famous shipping firms such as P & O, Shaw Savill, and the British India Company; the older original surveys of Lloyd's Register of Shipping; a 10 per cent sample of the crew lists from the Registrar General of Shipping and Seamen; the records of societies such as the Marine Society, the Royal Navy Club of 1765 and 1785, and the Red Ensign Club; Captain Cook's journals; Papyrus letterbooks; and the personal papers of sea officers, merchant mariners, maritime historians, able seamen, and all the other jolly sailor boys. Only those who have its dangers comprehend the mystery of the sea. The fleet and jetsam of the ancient mystery survive at Greenwich.

The fleets that fought at Trafalgar and the men that opened up the Indies were long gone, turned to salt water. Their souls live on in the archive of the National Maritime Museum, which is about to open the eyes of British historians and the public to the secrets of the sea.

Philip Howard

## In brief

## Dissident freed from Lubyanka

Moscow, Oct. 11.—Mr. Alexander Podrabinek, a Moscow dissident who has agreed to publicise allegations about Soviet psychiatry, was released early today after being questioned at the Lubyanka headquarters of the KGB, his friends said.

Mr. Podrabinek, a 23-year-old ambulance driver, was seized yesterday evening and bundled into a car.

## Chief surrenders

New York, Oct. 11.—Mr. Carmine Galante, aged 67, said by law officers to be America's top Mafia chieftain, surrendered to federal marshals here or charges that he violated the conditions of his parole by mixing with known criminals.

He had served 12 years of a 20-year term before being freed conditionally.

Barrington, Nova Scotia, Oct. 11.—Mr. Dennis Reimann and Mr. Charles Stephenson, two Americans trying to cross the Atlantic by home-made balloon, have been caught in circular winds over Nova Scotia after taking off yesterday from Bar Harbour, Maine.

Soviet author quits

Moscow, Oct. 11.—Georgy Vladimov, the Soviet author, whose works have been widely published in the West but severely restricted in the Soviet Union, has resigned from Udon in protest against the expulsion of nonconformist writers.

Talks on Belize

Guatemala, Oct. 11.—Britain and Guatemala will resume negotiations on the future of the British colony of Belize in the next month, Señor Adolfo Molina Orantes, the Guatemalan Foreign Minister, said here.

Guarded US optimism on Salt accord

From Our Correspondent, Geneva, Oct. 11.

Mr Paul Warnke, the head of the American delegation to the Vladivostok talks, was "cautiously optimistic" about a Salt II agreement with the Soviet Union within a few months.

Differences over accommodating America's Cruise missile and Russia's Backfire bomber in this agreement were being narrowed, he said, and the two delegations here were now engaged in "fleshing out" the framework decided upon in the Washington discussions last month between Frank Press, the Secretary of State, and Mr Andrei Gromyko, the Soviet Foreign Minister.

On consultations are an important element of their cooperation, both in bilateral relations and in international affairs, and they declared their desire further to develop such contacts. They reaffirmed their intention to promote on a mutually advantageous basis the increase of trade and the development of scientific, technological, cultural and other exchanges between their two countries.

During the discussions of international issues, the two sides agreed that détente is the essential basis for maintaining and strengthening peace and for developing peaceful cooperation between the two superpowers in their political, economic and social systems.

Both sides noted with satisfaction the progress made in recent years in promoting the relaxation of international tensions. In confirming their commitment to a policy of détente, they declared their determination to contribute to its extension to all areas of the world, and to encouraging better and closer contacts and understanding between their peoples, and thus to making progress in détente irreversible.

The two sides agreed as a first priority task the carrying out of effective measures aimed at ending the arms race and at disarmament. They agreed that the early conclusion of a further agreement on the limitation of strategic arms would be of the greatest importance.

They also agreed on the need for practical steps in the direction of preventing the risk of nuclear war and resolving such issues as

## Cosmonauts return to space centre inquiry

Moscow, Oct. 11.—The two Soyuz 25 cosmonauts returned to Earth today after abandoning attempts to dock with the orbiting space station Salyut 6.

Lieutenant-Colonel Vladimir Kovalyovok, the flight commander, and Mr Valery Ryumin, the flight engineer, landed in Soviet Central Asia just 48 hours after blasting off on a mission hailed by Soviet commentators as historically important.

A short report from Tass, the official News Agency, said both cosmonauts were in good health when they were picked up 115 miles north-west of the Kazakhstan town of Tselinograd.

The two cosmonauts flew to the space centre outside Moscow to discuss with engineers and scientists what went wrong.

Today Pravda gave some

details about the unsuccessful attempt yesterday to link the two space vessels, but did not say clearly what the failure resulted from faulty equipment or a faulty manoeuvre by the Soyuz crew.

It was the third failure of a Soyuz mission due to docking problems in the past three years and a bitter disappointment to Soviet space scientists who had wanted a big success to mark the twentieth anniversary of the launching of the first Sputnik and next month's sixtieth anniversary of the Russian Revolution.

The Soyuz rocket used the same launching pad on the Baikonur cosmodrome as the first Sputnik.

Western experts believe the cosmonauts were to have staged some spectacular event.

Reuter, Agence France-Presse and UPI.

Rebels kill 33 soldiers in Philippines

Manila, Oct. 11.—Muslim rebels shot dead 33 Philippine soldiers in a massacre, 33 officers and men after juring them to a false peace meeting, the Government said today.

The Government said a rebel leader, Commander Osman Salih, lured the general to talks yesterday in the small town of Danang on Jolo island, 600 miles south of Manila.

President Marcos called an emergency council meeting today and put a price of 100,000 pesos (\$7,500) on Commander Salih's head.

M Yves Chazoune, a French journalist, was today unconditionally freed on the order of President Marcos.

An Asian affairs writer for Le Quotidien de Paris, Mr Chazoune, aged 30, was detained last Wednesday at Manila airport as he prepared to leave the country, on suspicion that he had picked up a coded message from Muslim rebels.

Hawks join in Washington debate on Panama pacts

From Patrick Bragan, Washington, Oct. 11.

Some of America's most revered, retired super-hawks have declared their support for the Panama Canal treaties, which are facing very heavy weather in the Senate. Other, equally distinguished warriors oppose them.

Admiral Elmo Zumwalt, former Chief of Naval Operations and a noted defender of the canal, with the Russians, said yesterday: "There will be a lot of cheers in Moscow and Havana if the treaties are not approved."

General Maxwell Taylor, former Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, agreed with him. A contrary view was expressed by Admiral Thomas Moorer, who had been both Chief of Naval Operations and Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. He told the Senate foreign relations committee that if the United States pulled out of Panama, the Russians or Cubans would go in.

There are two main disputes to be resolved. The treaties specify that in times of emergency American ships will be sent through the canal expeditiously. The American claim is that this means that they would be given automatic priority. The Panamanians say that, legally, this is not so.

Another point at issue is America's right to intervene in the canal. The United States says that the treaties give it the right to intervene without asking first. The Panamanians say that they do not.

Both governments, in fact, agree exactly on what is meant by the treaties: Panamanians are quite aware of the relative strengths of the two countries and of the certain American reaction to any unilateral attempt to seize the canal.

American and Panamanian officials are trying to find a form of words to satisfy everyone.

Another point at issue is America's right to intervene in the canal. The United States says that the treaties give it the right to intervene without asking first. The Panamanians say that they do not.

Both governments, in fact, agree exactly on what is meant by the treaties: Panamanians are quite aware of the relative strengths of the two countries and of the certain American reaction to any unilateral attempt to seize the canal.

American and Panamanian officials are trying to find a form of words to satisfy everyone.

Another point at issue is America's right to intervene in the canal. The United States says that the treaties give it the right to intervene without asking first. The Panamanians say that they do not.

Both governments, in fact, agree exactly on what is meant by the treaties: Panamanians are quite aware of the relative strengths of the two countries and of the certain American reaction to any unilateral attempt to seize the canal.

American and Panamanian officials are trying to find a form of words to satisfy everyone.

Another point at issue is America's right to intervene in the canal. The United States says that the treaties give it the right to intervene without asking first. The Panamanians say that they do not.

Both governments, in fact, agree exactly on what is meant by the treaties: Panamanians are quite aware of the relative strengths of the two countries and of the certain American reaction to any unilateral attempt to seize the canal.

American and Panamanian officials are trying to find a form of words to satisfy everyone.

Another point at issue is America's right to intervene in the canal. The United States says that the treaties give it the right to intervene without asking first. The Panamanians say that they do not.

Both governments, in fact, agree exactly on what is meant by the treaties: Panamanians are quite aware of the relative strengths of the two countries and of the certain American reaction to any unilateral attempt to seize the canal.

American and Panamanian officials are trying to find a form of words to satisfy everyone.

Another point at issue is America's right to intervene in the canal. The United States says that the treaties give it the right to intervene without asking first. The Panamanians say that they do not.

Both governments, in fact, agree exactly on what is meant by the treaties: Panamanians are quite aware of the relative strengths of the two countries and of the certain American reaction to any unilateral attempt to seize the canal.

American and Panamanian officials are trying to find a form of words to satisfy everyone.

Another point at issue is America's right to intervene in the canal. The United States says that the treaties give it the right to intervene without asking first. The Panamanians say that they do not.

Both governments, in fact, agree exactly on what is meant by the treaties: Panamanians are quite aware of the relative strengths of the two countries and of the certain American reaction to any unilateral attempt to seize the canal.

American and Panamanian officials are trying to find a form of words to satisfy everyone.

Another point at issue is America's right to intervene in the canal. The United States says that the treaties give it the right to intervene without asking first. The Panamanians say that they do not.

Both governments, in fact, agree exactly on what is meant by the treaties: Panamanians are quite aware of the relative strengths of the two countries and of the certain American reaction to any unilateral attempt to seize the canal.

American and Panamanian officials are trying to find a form of words to satisfy everyone.

Another point at issue is America's right to intervene in the canal. The United States says that the treaties give it the right to intervene without asking first. The Panamanians say that they do not.

Both governments, in fact, agree exactly on what is meant by the treaties: Panamanians are quite aware of the relative strengths of the two countries and of the certain American reaction to any unilateral attempt to seize the canal.

American and Panamanian officials are trying to find a form of words to satisfy everyone.

Another point at issue is America's right to intervene in the canal. The United States says that the treaties give it the right to intervene without asking first. The Panamanians say that they do not.

Both governments, in fact, agree exactly on what is meant by the treaties: Panamanians are quite aware of the relative strengths of the two countries and of the certain American reaction to any unilateral attempt to seize the canal.

American and Panamanian officials are trying to find a form of words to satisfy everyone.

Another point at issue is America's right to intervene in the canal. The United States says that the treaties give it the right to intervene without asking first. The Panamanians say that they do not.

Both governments, in fact, agree exactly on what is meant by the treaties: Panamanians are quite aware of the relative strengths of the two countries and of the certain American reaction to any unilateral attempt to seize the canal.

American and Panamanian officials are trying to find a form of words to satisfy everyone.

Another point at issue is America's right to intervene in the canal. The United States says that the treaties give it the right to intervene without asking first. The Panamanians say that they do not.

Both governments, in fact, agree exactly on what is meant by the treaties: Panamanians are



## Law Report October 11 1977

## Degree of mental capacity for transfer inter vivos

In re Beane (deceased); Beane and Another v Beane Before Mr. Justice Nourse, Q.C., sitting as a deputy judge of the Chancery Division.

Where a donor was disposing inter vivos of property which represented the bulk of her estate, the degree of mental capacity required was the same as would have been required if she had been making a will, whereas if the gift had been trivial in relation to her other assets a lower degree of understanding would have sufficed. His Lordship held in an action brought by Mr. Peter Frederick Beane and his sister, Mrs. Marion Beane, against their mother, Mrs. Mary Beane, that the donor, Mrs. Beane, was not of sufficient mental capacity to make a valid gift of her property.

Mr. Justice Nourse, Q.C., sitting as a deputy judge of the Chancery Division, held in an action brought by Mr. Peter Frederick Beane and his sister, Mrs. Marion Beane, against their mother, Mrs. Mary Beane, that the donor, Mrs. Beane, was not of sufficient mental capacity to make a valid gift of her property.

His Lordship held that the donor, Mrs. Beane, was not of sufficient mental capacity to make a valid gift of her property. The donor, Mrs. Beane, was not of sufficient mental capacity to make a valid gift of her property.

## Queen's Bench Division

## Ground of appeal cannot be altered

Regina v Immigration Appeal Tribunal, Ex parte Mehmet and Others

Before Lord Widgery, Lord Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Cantrill and Mr. Justice Peter Pain. [Judgment delivered October 10]

The Divisional Court held that a notice of a decision by the Secretary of State for the Home Department to refuse an application for asylum cannot be amended by the Immigration Appeal Tribunal when hearing an appeal against the decision. The ground of appeal must be the same as the ground of the decision.

The Lord Chief Justice said that the Immigration Appeal Tribunal, when hearing an appeal against a decision of the Secretary of State for the Home Department to refuse an application for asylum, cannot amend the ground of appeal. The ground of appeal must be the same as the ground of the decision.

## Family Division

## Right of husbands not to cross-petition

Welfare v Welfare Before Mr. Justice Buxton [Judgment delivered October 3]

When making a wife's petition on the ground that she had been deserted, the husband is not obliged to cross-petition. The husband is not obliged to cross-petition.

The wife, Mrs. Welfare, petitioned for divorce on the ground that she had been deserted by her husband, Mr. Welfare. The husband did not cross-petition.

The wife, Mrs. Welfare, petitioned for divorce on the ground that she had been deserted by her husband, Mr. Welfare. The husband did not cross-petition.

## Church news

Appointments

## Chancery Division

## SPORT

## Racing

## Binky comes alive as Stromboli 'sleeps'

From Desmond Stoneham French Racing Correspondent Paris, Oct. 11

The Paris Eclipse at St. Cloud this afternoon went to Binky, a 14 to 1 outsider, from Tayana, Royal Flavour and La Doria. Binky was the surprise of the race, but he was not the only one. Stromboli, who was the favourite, was the only one to sleep.

## Redcar

2.15 ACRYL STAKES (2-y-o: £1,075: 6f) 1. Binky (14/1) 2. Tayana (10/1) 3. Royal Flavour (10/1) 4. La Doria (10/1)

2.30 CAPTAIN COOK STAKES (2-y-o: £1,075: 6f) 1. Binky (14/1) 2. Tayana (10/1) 3. Royal Flavour (10/1) 4. La Doria (10/1)

2.35 HANGING STONE HANDICAP (2-y-o: £1,075: 6f) 1. Binky (14/1) 2. Tayana (10/1) 3. Royal Flavour (10/1) 4. La Doria (10/1)

2.40 BOULEY HANDICAP (2-y-o: £1,075: 6f) 1. Binky (14/1) 2. Tayana (10/1) 3. Royal Flavour (10/1) 4. La Doria (10/1)

2.45 RALPH CROSS HANDICAP (2-y-o: £1,075: 6f) 1. Binky (14/1) 2. Tayana (10/1) 3. Royal Flavour (10/1) 4. La Doria (10/1)

2.50 BOBBY RENTON CHASE (2-y-o: £1,075: 6f) 1. Binky (14/1) 2. Tayana (10/1) 3. Royal Flavour (10/1) 4. La Doria (10/1)

2.55 NEWTON HURDLE (2-y-o: £1,075: 6f) 1. Binky (14/1) 2. Tayana (10/1) 3. Royal Flavour (10/1) 4. La Doria (10/1)

3.00 WARWICK RESULTS

2.15 HALLFIELD HURDLE (2-y-o: £1,075: 6f) 1. Binky (14/1) 2. Tayana (10/1) 3. Royal Flavour (10/1) 4. La Doria (10/1)

2.20 GORDON FOSTER CHASE (2-y-o: £1,075: 6f) 1. Binky (14/1) 2. Tayana (10/1) 3. Royal Flavour (10/1) 4. La Doria (10/1)

2.25 HEADLEY CHASE (2-y-o: £1,075: 6f) 1. Binky (14/1) 2. Tayana (10/1) 3. Royal Flavour (10/1) 4. La Doria (10/1)

2.30 BOBBY RENTON CHASE (2-y-o: £1,075: 6f) 1. Binky (14/1) 2. Tayana (10/1) 3. Royal Flavour (10/1) 4. La Doria (10/1)

2.35 NEWTON HURDLE (2-y-o: £1,075: 6f) 1. Binky (14/1) 2. Tayana (10/1) 3. Royal Flavour (10/1) 4. La Doria (10/1)

2.40 WARWICK RESULTS

## Brave Lass ready to make her reappearance a winning one

By Michael Seely

There were 11 acceptors at yesterday's four-day stage of declarations for the Champion Stakes. The Champion is the last of the great European quarter of middle distance races for three-year-olds and upwards, the other four being the Eclipse Stakes, the King George VI and Queen Elizabeth Stakes, the Benson and Hedges Stakes and the Prix de l'Arc de Triomphe.

This mile and a quarter race has proved the graveyard of some outstanding horses, but it has also been the scene of some of the most brilliant upsets in the history of the sport. The only horse to win the race twice was the champion, Brave Lass, who won in 1966 and 1967.

Brave Lass, who won the race in 1966 and 1967, is the only horse to win the race twice. She is the only horse to win the race twice.

Brave Lass, who won the race in 1966 and 1967, is the only horse to win the race twice. She is the only horse to win the race twice.

Brave Lass, who won the race in 1966 and 1967, is the only horse to win the race twice. She is the only horse to win the race twice.

Brave Lass, who won the race in 1966 and 1967, is the only horse to win the race twice. She is the only horse to win the race twice.

Brave Lass, who won the race in 1966 and 1967, is the only horse to win the race twice. She is the only horse to win the race twice.

Brave Lass, who won the race in 1966 and 1967, is the only horse to win the race twice. She is the only horse to win the race twice.

Brave Lass, who won the race in 1966 and 1967, is the only horse to win the race twice. She is the only horse to win the race twice.

Brave Lass, who won the race in 1966 and 1967, is the only horse to win the race twice. She is the only horse to win the race twice.

Brave Lass, who won the race in 1966 and 1967, is the only horse to win the race twice. She is the only horse to win the race twice.

Brave Lass, who won the race in 1966 and 1967, is the only horse to win the race twice. She is the only horse to win the race twice.

Brave Lass, who won the race in 1966 and 1967, is the only horse to win the race twice. She is the only horse to win the race twice.

Brave Lass, who won the race in 1966 and 1967, is the only horse to win the race twice. She is the only horse to win the race twice.

Brave Lass, who won the race in 1966 and 1967, is the only horse to win the race twice. She is the only horse to win the race twice.

Brave Lass, who won the race in 1966 and 1967, is the only horse to win the race twice. She is the only horse to win the race twice.

Brave Lass, who won the race in 1966 and 1967, is the only horse to win the race twice. She is the only horse to win the race twice.

The best price available about North Stoke is 2 to 1 with the 1000, who also offer the longest odds against Redcar, 4 to 1, which is also available with Ladbrokes.

Other notable acceptors are Males, Flying Water and Arctic Tern, all three from France. Michael Stoute has also decided to let his Sun Chariot Stakes winner, Triple First, who is unbeaten over this distance, take his chance. Lester Piggott will ride Males, who ran so well in this race last year, for François Bertin.

Eighteen have remained in the Cesarewitch. The only surprise acceptor is the Doncaster Cup winner, Shamango, who is also available with Ladbrokes. The other prices remain much the same. My two against the field in this test of endurance, Nibbles and Tally Ho, who were both runners in the Cesarewitch, are also in the race. Nibbles is the favourite, but Tally Ho is the second favourite.

At Haydock Park this afternoon the record-breaking pair, Peter and Paul, who won the Cesarewitch, are also in the race. They are the only pair to win the race twice. They are the only pair to win the race twice.

At Haydock Park this afternoon the record-breaking pair, Peter and Paul, who won the Cesarewitch, are also in the race. They are the only pair to win the race twice. They are the only pair to win the race twice.

At Haydock Park this afternoon the record-breaking pair, Peter and Paul, who won the Cesarewitch, are also in the race. They are the only pair to win the race twice. They are the only pair to win the race twice.

At Haydock Park this afternoon the record-breaking pair, Peter and Paul, who won the Cesarewitch, are also in the race. They are the only pair to win the race twice. They are the only pair to win the race twice.

At Haydock Park this afternoon the record-breaking pair, Peter and Paul, who won the Cesarewitch, are also in the race. They are the only pair to win the race twice. They are the only pair to win the race twice.

At Haydock Park this afternoon the record-breaking pair, Peter and Paul, who won the Cesarewitch, are also in the race. They are the only pair to win the race twice. They are the only pair to win the race twice.

At Haydock Park this afternoon the record-breaking pair, Peter and Paul, who won the Cesarewitch, are also in the race. They are the only pair to win the race twice. They are the only pair to win the race twice.

At Haydock Park this afternoon the record-breaking pair, Peter and Paul, who won the Cesarewitch, are also in the race. They are the only pair to win the race twice. They are the only pair to win the race twice.

At Haydock Park this afternoon the record-breaking pair, Peter and Paul, who won the Cesarewitch, are also in the race. They are the only pair to win the race twice. They are the only pair to win the race twice.

At Haydock Park this afternoon the record-breaking pair, Peter and Paul, who won the Cesarewitch, are also in the race. They are the only pair to win the race twice. They are the only pair to win the race twice.

At Haydock Park this afternoon the record-breaking pair, Peter and Paul, who won the Cesarewitch, are also in the race. They are the only pair to win the race twice. They are the only pair to win the race twice.

At Haydock Park this afternoon the record-breaking pair, Peter and Paul, who won the Cesarewitch, are also in the race. They are the only pair to win the race twice. They are the only pair to win the race twice.

At Haydock Park this afternoon the record-breaking pair, Peter and Paul, who won the Cesarewitch, are also in the race. They are the only pair to win the race twice. They are the only pair to win the race twice.

At Haydock Park this afternoon the record-breaking pair, Peter and Paul, who won the Cesarewitch, are also in the race. They are the only pair to win the race twice. They are the only pair to win the race twice.

With his 7th penalty, Hobnob's half brother may represent a flaw in this handicap.

The most exciting event at the Lanchester course is the reappearance of Jim Joel's filly, Brave Lass, in the Walnut Stakes. Brave Lass came home in three successive wins in the last two years, but she was injured in the 1966 Oaks and has been out of the race since then. She is now 10 years old and is expected to be a contender for the Cesarewitch.

Another likely winner for Newmarket is Deep River, who won the Cesarewitch in 1966. He is now 10 years old and is expected to be a contender for the Cesarewitch.

At Haydock Park this afternoon the record-breaking pair, Peter and Paul, who won the Cesarewitch, are also in the race. They are the only pair to win the race twice. They are the only pair to win the race twice.

At Haydock Park this afternoon the record-breaking pair, Peter and Paul, who won the Cesarewitch, are also in the race. They are the only pair to win the race twice. They are the only pair to win the race twice.

At Haydock Park this afternoon the record-breaking pair, Peter and Paul, who won the Cesarewitch, are also in the race. They are the only pair to win the race twice. They are the only pair to win the race twice.

At Haydock Park this afternoon the record-breaking pair, Peter and Paul, who won the Cesarewitch, are also in the race. They are the only pair to win the race twice. They are the only pair to win the race twice.

At Haydock Park this afternoon the record-breaking pair, Peter and Paul, who won the Cesarewitch, are also in the race. They are the only pair to win the race twice. They are the only pair to win the race twice.

At Haydock Park this afternoon the record-breaking pair, Peter and Paul, who won the Cesarewitch, are also in the race. They are the only pair to win the race twice. They are the only pair to win the race twice.

At Haydock Park this afternoon the record-breaking pair, Peter and Paul, who won the Cesarewitch, are also in the race. They are the only pair to win the race twice. They are the only pair to win the race twice.

At Haydock Park this afternoon the record-breaking pair, Peter and Paul, who won the Cesarewitch, are also in the race. They are the only pair to win the race twice. They are the only pair to win the race twice.

At Haydock Park this afternoon the record-breaking pair, Peter and Paul, who won the Cesarewitch, are also in the race. They are the only pair to win the race twice. They are the only pair to win the race twice.

At Haydock Park this afternoon the record-breaking pair, Peter and Paul, who won the Cesarewitch, are also in the race. They are the only pair to win the race twice. They are the only pair to win the race twice.

At Haydock Park this afternoon the record-breaking pair, Peter and Paul, who won the Cesarewitch, are also in the race. They are the only pair to win the race twice. They are the only pair to win the race twice.

At Haydock Park this afternoon the record-breaking pair, Peter and Paul, who won the Cesarewitch, are also in the race. They are the only pair to win the race twice. They are the only pair to win the race twice.

At Haydock Park this afternoon the record-breaking pair, Peter and Paul, who won the Cesarewitch, are also in the race. They are the only pair to win the race twice. They are the only pair to win the race twice.

At Haydock Park this afternoon the record-breaking pair, Peter and Paul, who won the Cesarewitch, are also in the race. They are the only pair to win the race twice. They are the only pair to win the race twice.

## Starkey gets past a milestone at Redcar

By Michael Seely

Greville Starkey had something to celebrate at Redcar, having won the 1000th winner in the U.K. on October 11. He is now 10 years old and is expected to be a contender for the Cesarewitch.

Starkey, who won the Cesarewitch in 1966, is the only horse to win the race twice. He is the only horse to win the race twice.

At Haydock Park this afternoon the record-breaking pair, Peter and Paul, who won the Cesarewitch, are also in the race. They are the only pair to win the race twice. They are the only pair to win the race twice.

At Haydock Park this afternoon the record-breaking pair, Peter and Paul, who won the Cesarewitch, are also in the race. They are the only pair to win the race twice. They are the only pair to win the race twice.

At Haydock Park this afternoon the record-breaking pair, Peter and Paul, who won the Cesarewitch, are also in the race. They are the only pair to win the race twice. They are the only pair to win the race twice.

At Haydock Park this afternoon the record-breaking pair, Peter and Paul, who won the Cesarewitch, are also in the race. They are the only pair to win the race twice. They are the only pair to win the race twice.

At Haydock Park this afternoon the record-breaking pair, Peter and Paul, who won the Cesarewitch, are also in the race. They are the only pair to win the race twice. They are the only pair to win the race twice.

At Haydock Park this afternoon the record-breaking pair, Peter and Paul, who won the Cesarewitch, are also in the race. They are the only pair to win the race twice. They are the only pair to win the race twice.

At Haydock Park this afternoon the record-breaking pair, Peter and Paul, who won the Cesarewitch, are also in the race. They are the only pair to win the race twice. They are the only pair to win the race twice.

At Haydock Park this afternoon the record-breaking pair, Peter and Paul, who won the Cesarewitch, are also in the race. They are the only pair to win the race twice. They are the only pair to win the race twice.

At Haydock Park this afternoon the record-breaking pair, Peter and Paul, who won the Cesarewitch, are also in the race. They are the only pair to win the race twice. They are the only pair to win the race twice.

At Haydock Park this afternoon the record-breaking pair, Peter and Paul, who won the Cesarewitch, are also in the race. They are the only pair to win the race twice. They are the only pair to win the race twice.

At Haydock Park this afternoon the record-breaking pair, Peter and Paul, who won the Cesarewitch, are also in the race. They are the only pair to win the race twice. They are the only pair to win the race twice.

At Haydock Park this afternoon the record-breaking pair, Peter and Paul, who won the Cesarewitch, are also in the race. They are the only pair to win the race twice. They are the only pair to win the race twice.

At Haydock Park this afternoon the record-breaking pair, Peter and Paul, who won the Cesarewitch, are also in the race. They are the only pair to win the race twice. They are the only pair to win the race twice.

At Haydock Park this afternoon the record-breaking pair, Peter and Paul, who won the Cesarewitch, are also in the race. They are the only pair to win the race twice. They are the only pair to win the race twice.











## THE ARTS

## The two schools of Vienna

Aeolian Quartet  
St John's/Radio 3

## Joan Chissell

With the 150th anniversary of Schubert's death not so very far away, it is no surprise to find the BBC choosing his later string quartets and piano sonatas as the main theme of their new series of Monday lunchtime concerts broadcast from St John's, Smith Square. The programmes are also spotlighting the second Viennese school, the chamber works of Schubert, Schumann, Brahms and Webern, by way of counterpoint. Appropriately, both Vienna found a place in Monday's opening concert from the Aeolian String Quartet.

It was starting to be reminded that the A minor quartet, written when Schubert was already 27, was his only chamber work published during his lifetime. The Aeolians were sympathetic but did not read quite enough between the lines. Listening over the radio, I felt there was too much accompaniment, and not enough time at the start of the first movement, taken with great respect for the *ma non troppo* qualifying the *allegro*. The leader alone observed the pianissimo here. As

the work went on, I had the impression that all four players could have done so much more for Schubert just by closer attention to his dynamic markings. There was never a wide enough difference between their pianissimos and their fortissimos, especially in those very sudden contrasts so often favoured by the composer; the last eight bars of the first movement brought one example, and the soaring drop from E major into C sharp minor in the Scherzo another. Sometimes they disappointed just in insufficient response to a single note marked with a crescendo. For all its assuaging lyricism, the work surely has more disturbing undertones than they suggested. However, the finale emerged more purposeful.

From the other Vienna, they selected Webern's Op 28 quartet, a masterpiece of compression dating from only seven years before his death. This was clean and clear, even if the three movements sounded rather too much alike. The programme began with an 1827 Fugue by Mendelssohn (posthumously incorporated in his Op 81) played with a fine appreciation of the romantic feeling behind the counterpoint.

The White Man's Mission  
Round House  
Downstairs

## Ned Chaitlet

Things may be looking up for the Round House. In the main theatre Alberto J. Los Trios Paranoias roll along with the merry mayhem of *Speak*, the musical. The food in the bar, which has been dreadful of late, seems much fresher. In the Round House Downstairs, recently enlivened by the National Youth Theatre, the Australian Popular Theatre of Queensland are presenting white-on-white minstrel show about the treatment of the black races by whites, particularly about the enslavement and massacre of Australian aborigines.

With the company's ironic views on white supremacy, which, after all, has long been official Australian policy, it is no surprise that this is one company which had to pay its own way to England. But what it does in its musical and illustrated lecture, *The White Man's Mission*, is perhaps more positive about Australia than any number of realistic dramas about beer-guzzling in the Antipodes.

It is critical and cheerful, concerned to give historical names and events their rightful prominence and to tie the atrocities of the past to the policies of the present. In the style of a television quiz show or in moments of evangelistic revival, they fit in statistics such as "30,000 massacred in New South Wales", but they also bring in the war in Indochina, Stalin's purges, Hitler's final solution and Hiroshima.

Such grand connections actually weaken the effect of the catalogue of Australian and British imperialist sins. But Albert Hum, who wrote the script with Richard Forthright and the performers, is a strong believer in the educative values of theatre, and with the lively talents and strong singing voices of the company once again proves that theatrical didacticism can be fun.

Some of the notices on this page are reprinted from yesterday's later editions.

## Karajan returns to Beethoven

Herbert von Karajan has recorded the complete cycle of Beethoven symphonies three times in his career. The first was for EMI in the mid-Fifties with the Philharmonia; then after a pause of nearly 10 years came the issue with the Berlin Philharmonic made in the Jesus Christus Church in Berlin. This month the third set comes out from Deutsche Grammophon (2740 172, £22.50; 3378 070, £25) with the Berlin Philharmonic again, but this time using the home base of the orchestra, the Philharmonie Hall, rather than that converted church in Dablen. The recording span has taken over two years, from early 1975 until last Easter.

In Salzburg recently Karajan discussed his decision to return to Beethoven. He had conducted a performance the night before, but had still got up at 6.00 am to fly his aircraft over the Alps. It had been a little misty and so he was late. Apologies.

"The symmetrical gaps between the recordings were accident rather than design. I simply thought the time was right, principally for technical reasons. As you get older you become more critical and probably the sound in those earlier issues is not good enough. I say 'probably' because once I have made a record and passed it for release I never listen to it again."

"I prepared for this cycle by making a pilot of all the symphonies in the Philharmonie, because I wanted to know the precise tempo layout. Then I forgot about them for three months so that I could go back and listen to the music we had made objectively. After that we simply began at the beginning, First Symphony, first movement, which by the way is the most difficult section in the whole cycle to play and which took up more time than any other."

Does this new set represent the attitude of Karajan in his late sixties to Beethoven as the earlier issues reflected the 40- and 50-year-old Karajan? "It isn't as clear cut as that, but of course it is different from the previous interpretations. I think you will find the main changes in the First Symphony. In the last movement of the *Eroica*, which I've made much faster than before, and in the first movement of the Ninth. We alter mentally as we alter physically."

Let me tell you a story about Richard Strauss. I conducted a performance of *Elek-*



tra just before his seventy-fifth birthday and afterwards Strauss came back stage and said, 'That's the best performance I've ever heard of my opera.' I thanked him but said that I'd much rather hear what was wrong with my interpretation. Strauss replied, 'Nothing is wrong. This represents your view of a work. I wrote a long time ago. You've studied the score; this is your opinion. In five years' time you will play it quite differently.'

"I think that anecdote illustrates why so much nonsense is talked, particularly by some critics, about 'manipulating' the music. That verb is used derisively, and why should it be? The composer manipulates from the moment he picks up his pen. The concert hall manipulates because the sound from each seat is different. You manipulate when you turn our conversation into

words. And my manipulation as a conductor is that I try to bring out the sound that I want. That is my handiwork."

"If there is a motor accident involving five people, say, each of them will see it in a different way. Equally when you take something in your hand it changes; a snowflake is transformed the moment it touches flesh. In music my 'manipulation' derives to a large extent from concentration. The more you concentrate, the easier an interpretation becomes; by doing it over and over again you get to the point where you scarcely have to think because you have learnt where the resistance lies to what you are trying to achieve. As a conductor I am concerned with rhythm, with the way in which five notes become a melody. And I am also concerned with the orchestra as an organism; it can sound like a hundred individuals and it can sound like a single person."

Karajan then turned to another ensemble, that of Salzburg. "We have tried to create here in both the Summer and Easter festivals a sense of working together as a team without interruption. We have the facilities: the large Festspielhaus represented my idea of what an opera house should be, it has superb acoustics and equally fine technical resources. In Salzburg the precise lighting effects I wanted could be achieved without any fuss. But these resources are useless unless you have the performers in the right state of mind. There is the story of the two singers who met here in the Getreidegasse: the first one said 'Where are you working this summer?'; 'Here in Salzburg', came the reply. 'Goodness, so am I.' I like that because each was totally absorbed in his own preparation."

"There must be discipline. I don't work with singers who

get cross when you call a rehearsal for an afternoon which they have decided to spend in the Salzammergut. Ensemble theatre is having all your singers together all the time—that is why we try to keep the same team when we revive operas the following year or the one after that."

"People thought that I left the Vienna Opera because of intrigue. That is not so. I quit because of lack of rehearsal time and because the conditions were changing. You are allocated three hours, but do you get them? No. You start late because *Aida* played last night and the sets have not been moved; then as soon as you have started someone else comes along and announces that *Lohengrin* is playing tonight. That begins early, so would you mind finishing a little early. I do not accept that."

"I returned to the Vienna State Opera last May at the express invitation of Chancellor Kreisky who accused me of always making a circle round Vienna to avoid it. I agreed to return on condition that I was responsible for the short season while I was conducting. Also I didn't want my Easter Festival here in Salzburg to be treated almost as an enemy. I believe that productions should be shared both between theatres and between the opera house and television. Of course not everything in Salzburg can be moved: some of our stagings, such as *Salome* and *Lohengrin*, are too large. But I hope that the cooperation between the two cities will continue next year."

By this time the corridor outside Karajan's room in the Festspielhaus has as many supplicants for attention as the Marschallin in the first act of *Rosenkavalier*. The next session of the levée had to begin.

John Higgins

The Good Woman of Setzuan  
Royal Court

## Irving Wardle

It was this play that almost ruined the English Stage Company in their first season at the Royal Court 21 years ago. Its failure was variously ascribed to the tactless timing of the Hungarian Revolution, and to the fact that George Devine's production relied too heavily on advice from Brecht's East German colleagues.

That objection can certainly not be made against Keith Hack's version, which arrives in Sloane Square from the University Theatre, Newcastle upon Tyne. What Mr Hack has done is to take a play of Brecht's maturity and stage it in the manner of his anarchic early works.

The relaxed, thought-inviting manner and the Oriental stage conventions give way to feverish expressionist distortion. Instead of half masks, the company twist their features into caricatures of greed and groveling servility. The set (by Sally Gardner) is a nightmare junkyard of splintered doors, corrugated iron, and oil drums.

There is a distinct satisfaction in seeing that all the stage requirements can be met from those rock-bottom resources.

When Wang (Richard Ireson) goes round town looking for a vesting place for the gods, inquisitive householders have only to raise a shattered window frame to put over the situation and a comment on poverty-stricken possessiveness.

When Sun, the grounded pilot, bears an aircraft passing overhead, there it is on the kazoo. Oil drums are piled up into an impressively towering courtroom for Shen Te's trial, and when the gods ascend the higher regions they do so on a corrugated iron chariot.

But consider that last detail. It may be aesthetically pleasing to achieve design solutions within austere limits, but why should he gods come on looking like Burlington Bertie on his way back from the pawnshop. The point about them is

that they are able to look on Shen Te's dilemma with the compassion of rich tourists: as Brecht put it elsewhere, they "have a pass in their pocket". I am sure that Mr Hack has done that deliberately; his purpose seems to be to mount *The Good Woman of Setzuan* as a street show with desiccated playing the gods as well as the mortals, thus emphasizing the fable rather than the individual roles.

That may sound very Brechtian, but it makes for a kind of audience contact which I believe is foreign to the nature of the play. Its tone is aggressive. Here we sit in our suits in nice seats (well, some of them are not so nice: from mine the sight-line was blocked by a battered old gramophone), and up there are down-and-outs like Jonathan Kent and Janet Suzman—who at one point grope a pathetically muffled waiter and asks the house to give him shelter, turning with a snort of derision when she gets no takers. It would serve her right if somebody bought him an ice-cream tonight.

The tone is summed up in the dialectical epilogue, where the speaker points to Shen Te's failure to reconcile virtue with survival and asks the audience to find a synthesis. Brecht was honestly asking for the public's help. On Mr Hack's stage, the appeal is derisively ironic, and the show fades out with the cast glaring out contemptuously at all the useless sheep shambling back home.

Some excellent small scale performances make their mark: particularly Gillian Martell's beamingly servile Mrs Shin and Renee Goddard's two beautifully contrasted roles (this is an actress who can adopt facial masks without grimace).

Miss Suzman also achieves a stunning visual transformation from Shen Te to a white-suited mafioso in blue-tinted glasses, although where the first is a deeply felt, innate gentile portrait, passing inexorably over into song at the emotional climaxes, the male performance consists of separate items—a shark-like smile, hunched posture—that fail to coalesce.

The uncredited translation is furnished with a new score by Stephen Oliver, that makes its bows to Weill (rather than Dessau) together with bitter evocations of the Victorian parlour songbook.



Photograph by Donald Cooper

## Berlin's uncomfortable way with Shakespeare

"When I do make a mistake," New York's flamboyant little hen-shaped mayor Fiorello LaGuardia used to say, "it's a beaut." The same applies to Berlin's abundantly gifted but sometimes maddening theatrical company, the finest in German-speaking Europe today, which has burdened itself with the unwieldy name of Schaubühne am Halleschen Ufer. As its contribution to the Berlin Festival it has now given us a new production of *As You Like It*. One German critic has written crossly they ought really to have called this production of the play *As We Like It*.

Generally speaking, artists' politics should remain their own personal, private business, immune from critical attention, but in the case of the Schaubühne, they wear their political—admittedly Marxist—leanings on their sleeves, or at times like a banner, proclaiming their unwavering dedication to a people's theatre. That claim gives rise to a curious contradiction in their policy: sometimes downright courtesies towards the audience for which they perform.

God knows one must concede them thoroughness and diligence. As mere preparation for this first Shakespeare production, they staged an extravagant production called *Shakespeare's Memory* months ago in the vast space of a cinema auditorium, lasted about eight hours, divided into two evenings, and it required the audience to stand nearly the whole time.

With *As You Like It*, they show a bit more mercy, requiring the spectators to stand only for the opening act, which lasts a bit less than an hour. I freely admit that I coloured in my critical reaction to watch several older spectators, some dependent on canes, try to find momentary respite by furiously perching on stairways used for entrances and exits, only to have actors come close to kicking them out of the way when the time came to use those stairways.

That opening act takes place in an austere sort of palace hall, with the actors mostly on balcony levels above the heads of the spectators. The soundings of the trumpets rubles cut text at least takes care of the essential exposition; otherwise this act remains memorable only for some stunning courtly costumes.



Ernst Hermann's Forest of Arden

Photograph by Ilse Buhs

The audience must then pass, in single file, through a long, long, infinitely tedious labyrinth of the courtiers' passage from the palace to their hideout in the forest. One emerges from that maddening feeling, in my own case, misused and irritated into the huge expanse of a cinema studio which Karl Ernst Hermann has turned into Arden Forest, complete with a pond, trees, and so on, the spectators occupying seats scattered in groups about three of the walls, something like vineyards on wooded slopes. Mr Hermann reaffirms his position as the most richly gifted German theatrical designer since Rudolf Reinhardt, but Peter Stein, who has staged this extravaganza, has permitted the visual aspect of his production to overwhelm poor Shakespeare completely. On the naked stage of the Globe it sufficed to show the

Elizabethan audience a card indicating woods; the overpowering naturalism of this production stultifies and drowns the spectator's fantasy instead of engaging it.

Many of these formidably gifted actors show, at times, an almost breathtaking technical mastery, and Peter Stein repeatedly shows flashes of theatrical imagination which has made him the most fascinating figure in the German theatrical landscape today. On the other hand, I think the negative aspects of this production may even outnumber the others. Among other things, sheer affectation rears its head. Why have a German who very obviously does not speak fluent English deliver the "All the world's a stage" speech in the original before an almost exclusively German audience? Why obstinately pronounce names according to not to German but to English rules, thus

forcing the metre of the translation to limp? One could continue this list of complaints at some length.

The film studios where all this goes on lie in Spandau, at the extreme western edge of Berlin, far from its centre and good transportation facilities. The performance started at eight, unusually late for tiermany. That late start means the Schaubühne's audience got out, finally, shortly after midnight, and then had to bear its long way back home. Last, but far from least, Peter Stein denies his captive audience during all that time any opportunity whatsoever to respond to the call of nature.

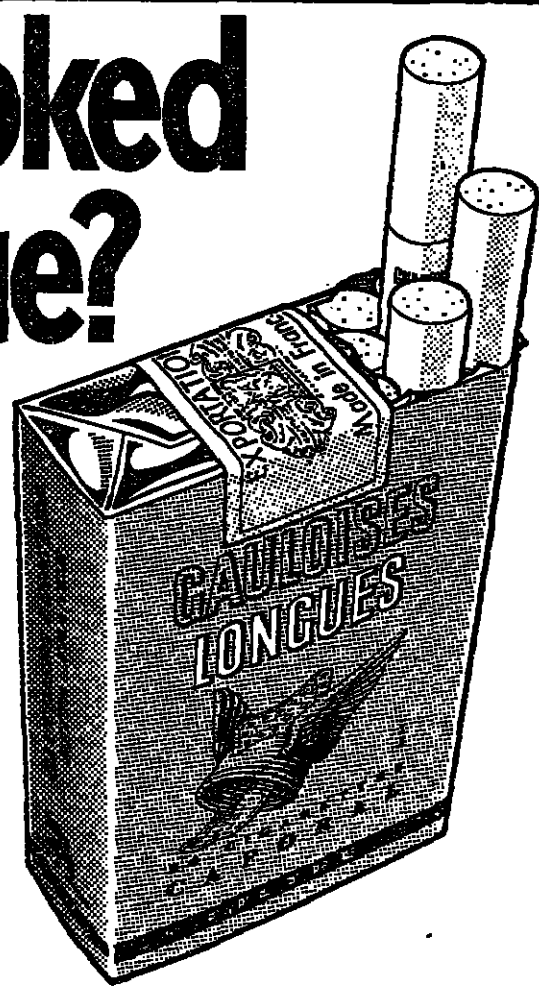
I respectfully, and in all seriousness, challenge the fundamental attitude of any ensemble which, whether consciously or unconsciously, reveals such contemptuous hostility towards its audience.

Paul Moor

# Have you smoked them Longue?

## GAULOISES LONGUES MILDER FRENCH KINGS

Only 50  
of your British p's



"LOW TO MIDDLE TAR"

As defined by H.M. Government  
EVERY PACKET CARRIES A GOVERNMENT HEALTH WARNING.

CAPITAL RADIO

## THE WREN ORCHESTRA

Conductor: HOWARD SNELL. Pianist: JOHN LILL.

MOZART: Symphony No. 28 K184. BEETHOVEN: Piano Concerto No. 3.

BARTOK: Divertimento for Strings.

Friday 14th October 1977 at 8.00pm.

ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL.

Tickets £3.50, £3.00, £2.50, £2.00, £1.50, £1.00, £0.50.

Available from Box Office, Tel: 01 462 3121, and retail agents.

Wren Orchestra have already found a score of identity, a distinctive playing style... Daily Telegraph 24.7.77

BACK ON STAGE! THE WORLD'S MOST MAGICAL MUSICAL

# OLIVER!



Featuring the original cast of the hit musical "OLIVER!"

"THE DICKENS OF A TREAT... THIS JOYFUL PRODUCTION"

"A DREAM OF A SHOW"

OPENS DEC 21 ALBERT THEATRE

St. Martins Lane WC2. Tel: 01 462 3121











## 科尔斯起重机的种类

科尔斯制造世界最大和种类最齐全的起重机。用途最厂——建筑、普通工业、堆料场、工厂、海港和交通总站、军事、汽油和化学厂。在世界上一一些工作情况最困难的地方，都有科尔斯起重机。

**COLES**

科尔斯起重机的种类  
International Sales Headquarters  
COLES Cranes Limited  
Harefield, Uxbridge, Middlesex,  
England UB9 8QG  
Telephone: Harefield (089 582) 3777  
Telex: 21519, Cable: COLES UXBIDGE



## K&K International Trading Ltd.

Specialists in trade with the People's Republic of China and the Far East.

Dealing in Pharmaceutical Raw Materials and Industrial Chemicals.

**Head Office**  
Suffolk House, George Street,  
Croydon, Surrey CR9 3QL,  
England. Tel: 01-686 0544  
Telex 28386

**Far East Office:**  
Kingsley & Keith (Overseas) Ltd.  
P.O. Box 7490, Airmail Exchange Office,  
Manila International Airport,  
Philippines 3120.

Offices also in Canada, U.S.A.  
and Netherlands.  
Part of the Federated Chemical  
Holdings Ltd. group.

本公司专门与中华人民共和国及远东地区交易、经营药料、工业用化学品

## Anderson Strathclyde Limited

安德森·斯特拉兹克莱有限公司

Manufacturers of

underground mining equipment for coal and other minerals including coal face extraction and conveying, mine roadway drive, trunk and gate belt conveyors; excavators, and conveyor systems for strip mining and stockpile reclamation; electric flameproof, weatherproof motor control gear for mines, oilfields, offshore oil installations and refineries; tungsten carbide cutting tools for mining, tunnelling etc. machines and engineering workshops; special purpose wear parts.

Anderson House, 47 Broad Street, Glasgow G40 2QW

The annual Canton Trade Fair opens on Saturday. Dinah Lee examines the country's economic background and Dick Wilson the prospects for Sino-British trade

## Ship of state crosses sea of storms

This month marks both the anniversary of the fall of the discredited Gang of Four leadership in China and the end of the first year of recovery after the 1976 disasters which left the Chinese asking themselves: "Can it get any worse?"

Blow upon blow fell in 1976—the Tien An Men incident in April, serious earthquakes in Peking, Tsingtau, Hopei, Yunnan, Szechwan and Kansu. The most violent flood in Honan and Shantung in the past 20 years, droughts in the north and low temperatures and rainy weather in the south, slow production and a general loss of morale—the Chinese economy reeled in response.

The culmination of confusion came with the overthrow of Mao's wife, Madame Chiang Ching, and her fellow radicals, resulting in a complete reversal of both foreign and domestic economic policy.

In the wake of those events the Chinese seemed to have welcomed the about-face, and set about trying a more sober truce between production needs and planning and the rigours of "pure ideology".

The power struggle between the "radicals" and the "moderates" had taken its toll on the economy. Many visitors to China from the late 1960s to recent days reported that the Chinese just were not working very hard.

Natural disasters aggravated the situation in July, 1976, and relief and repair work put a further strain on transport, energy resources and production.

Since last October, the Chinese have been returning to what the "radicals" did their best to prevent, and what Chou En-lai out-

lined at the National People's Congress in 1974 shortly before his death, a push to modernize agriculture, industry, national defence and technology.

This summer Vice-Chairman Teng Hsiao-ping was repeating at the eleventh Party Congress that China should strive to achieve a modernized economy by the beginning of the next century, and chose the United States as a standard against which China should measure its progress. Between those two statements lay two years of dissonance with economics the key issue.

One of the most significant, although seemingly minor, recovery attempts last year was the publication of two documents, from the Chinese Communist Party and the Ministry of Finance respectively. They prescribed that during that month all organs, groups and enterprises were to settle uniformly all accounts and freeze capital according to deposit figures on bank books, so as to alleviate pressure as a result of monetary shortage and supply deficiency.

Additionally, since November 1976, study groups have been successfully instituted in various departments to handle the wage question which arose after the Cultural Revolution. Part of their task is to restore the promotion of apprentices to workers and the subsidization of workers, and to render monetary and material aid to staff and workers with difficult living conditions.

Getting the workers to work is perhaps one of the biggest hurdles on the road to China's land of milk and honey. While

crops of sugar, hemp, jute, tea, silk and tobacco reportedly survived the otherwise disastrous year reasonably well, cotton and oilseed, both very important, showed signs of being disappointing. Peasants were encouraged to plant more cotton early this year. There were suggestions that cotton growers were to be given a bigger grain ration to compensate for not growing grain themselves.

Similarly, reports in 1976 indicated that peasants had taken things into their own hands, and were increasing the size of their private plots and concentrating on private production at the expense of their communes.

The contemplation of incentives to the workers is one example of deviation from what only three years ago would have been the "correct" interpretation of Maoist thinking. Now, it seems, the Chinese literally mean business.

China's economic growth in 1976 was set at 3 per cent of the gross national product, compared with 5.7 per cent in 1975. The grain harvest did not increase steadily in 1976 over 1975 because of the weather.

No national figure was given for industrial growth in 1976, coal production was stricken severely by the partial loss of the critical Kai-luan mines in the Tang-shan industrial area, and steel and iron production dropped by an estimated 20 per cent from the previous year.

Transport and shipping sectors both completed a few major projects, but were also seriously set back.

Overall, it is estimated by United States Government observers, the Chinese economy's industrial output



Earthquake shelters built after the 1976 disasters line a Peking road. Many people use them as extensions to their homes.

rose only 5 per cent last year, against 10 per cent the year before.

Emphasis on production and growth does not necessarily mean deviating from a Maoist line, but simply choosing the line that fits the purpose. In a speech recently issued by the State Planning Commission, Mao is quoted as saying: "Will it do to engage only in the struggle for production without scientific experiment? If people only wage the class struggle without carrying out the struggle for production and scientific experiment, yet claim that they support the general line, the claim will eventually prove to be false."

More to the point is the rest of the 1964 quotation, which continues: "The economy's industrial output

has achieved great successes in inspiring people with revolutionary spirit and turning out six million tons of oil, for that matter, but an oil refinery with an annual capacity of one million tons as well."

Wage increases, production incentives and even back pay for unjustly criticized bureaucrats have been discussed, but the Government, aware of the dangers of inflation, has yet to make any specific promises. Mr Teng Hsiao-ping may have scolded workers at the recent eleventh Party Congress with a typically terse, "there should be less empty talk and more hard work", but there have also been signs that more consumer goods will be the reward.

Agriculture remains a base of the economy, in the need to earn foreign exchange for technical purchases, from sources like Japan and West Germany, is first on the Chinese mind. In 1976 exports rose slightly, some 3 per cent according to a Washington estimate, while at the same time the are attempting to cut down on foreign currency spending.

The trade surplus the reportedly earned, with 1976 imports standing at about \$6,200m and exports at \$7,000m, was achieved on by stringent cuts in grain imports, industrial goods purchases, and other supplies, resulting in an estimated 15 per cent drop in imports compared with 1975.

## New course in trade should benefit Britain

China has made a decisive break from the past in its foreign trade policy. The new leaders, at last consolidated after the death of Mao and the arrest of his favoured radicals, is determined to import a much larger amount of foreign equipment and technology, both to accelerate China's industrial modernization and to buttress its lagging defence capability.

At a national conference on foreign trade a few weeks ago, Mr Yu Chiu-li, the presiding genius over China's petroleum industry and now a key economic planner in the new administration, told foreign trade officials in Peking that "self-reliance has nothing in common with the closed-door policy". He told the men and women in charge of doing business with the outside world that they should "do a still better job of importing advanced technology and equipment".

It is against this background that the British have now organized two extremely important missions to China, the Sino-British Trade Council mission under Lord Nelson of Stafford and The Times conference with Chinese leaders in Peking.

The trade figures may not appear to support this optimism. Two-way trade between Britain and China is stagnant this year, and on the basis of the July figures will not exceed last year's £155m by very much.

Worse still, from the point of view of British industry, is the fact that within this overall stagnation, British exports to China are falling by almost 40 per cent, while British imports from China have increased by about the same proportion.

The fact is that the Chinese have been cutting back heavily on their routine purchases over the past year, to balance their overall trade and finance a much larger import of foodstuffs during a year of disappointing harvests. They have sought to sell more to Britain, while buying less and have been remarkably successful this year.

There have been gratifying exceptions. Vickers sold £5,750,000 worth of aircraft equipment to China in the summer, and there have been some ship sales also. But when it comes to complete industrial plant or very large equipment, British firms are usually outbid by continental or Japanese rivals.

China bought an oil rig from a Norwegian supplier rather than a British. But smaller items of offshore oil equipment are being supplied by British firms, and a mission from Machimpex, the Chinese corporation, is about to come to Britain with the expectation of placing more orders in this sector.

There is indeed a steady flow of missions between the two countries, extending not merely over the whole range of manufacturing industry but also to farming. The British agricultural mission in the spring investi-

gated the ground very thoroughly, and a great deal of follow-up action is being taken after its return. A rumour mission from China is being organized next year.

The biggest single category of British exports to China is transport equipment, including ships and aircraft and their components. The second is other kinds of machinery, followed by steel products. Last year £8m worth of iron and steel products went to China, but this year the performance has slumped very badly.

The same applies to the fourth best item of textile yarns, fabrics and fibres. Last year Britain sold more than £10m worth of these, whereas in the first half of this year it barely sold £3m worth. Equally disappointing is the collapse of the scientific instrument market from the £1,500,000 annual level of the past few years to only about one third of that this year.

But officials of the Sino-British Trade Council, as well as individual businessmen following the Chinese market, remain optimistic about the longer term prospects for British exporters.

The present hiatus might last as much as another year, one of them said, "but there is no doubt at all that after that the picture will change radically."

After all the political ups and downs of the Mao regime, the new leadership, reflecting the clear desire among the country's elite, is determined to make up for lost time and pursue a serious and sustained programme of economic development, drawing as much as possible on outside supplies of equipment and technology.

Where the political propaganda of recent years concentrated on Marxist doctrine, the present slogans are about achieving the so-called "four modernizations" (of industry, agriculture, defence and science).

For the time being the Chinese are still paying for their import spree of three years ago. Only next year will they be able to resume big orders with foreign suppliers, and while the British may continue to be excluded from the club of complete plant suppliers, they are bound to be drawn on for a wide variety of supporting equipment and knowledge.

Exactly how much the Chinese will spend depends a great deal on their own exports. Things are not helped by the recession in Western markets and by the growing protectionism which keeps out such Chinese products as garments from the British market.

There will not be any magic saviour such as oil. Chinese oil exports are going to be useful but modest. What is expected is an across the board improvement in the supply of goods and services which China is already selling to Britain and other Western markets.

To Britain China is set to sell for the first time more than £100m worth of goods this year. The leading item is foodstuffs, especially grain and frozen goods. Other important items are chemicals (including essential oils) and furs.

Speculation continues in London about the possibility of China's borrowing more money in order to boost its imports of British and other Western technology. So far doubtless be done discreetly the Chinese have refused to

do more than accept the normal deferred payment terms for individual contracts prevalent in the international market place.

Now that China is seen to be discarding its Maoist taboos and taking a strictly pragmatic view of its foreign economic relations, some observers feel that the Bank of China may gradually get into the commercial borrowing business. If it were done, it would be a landmark, and without an open admis-

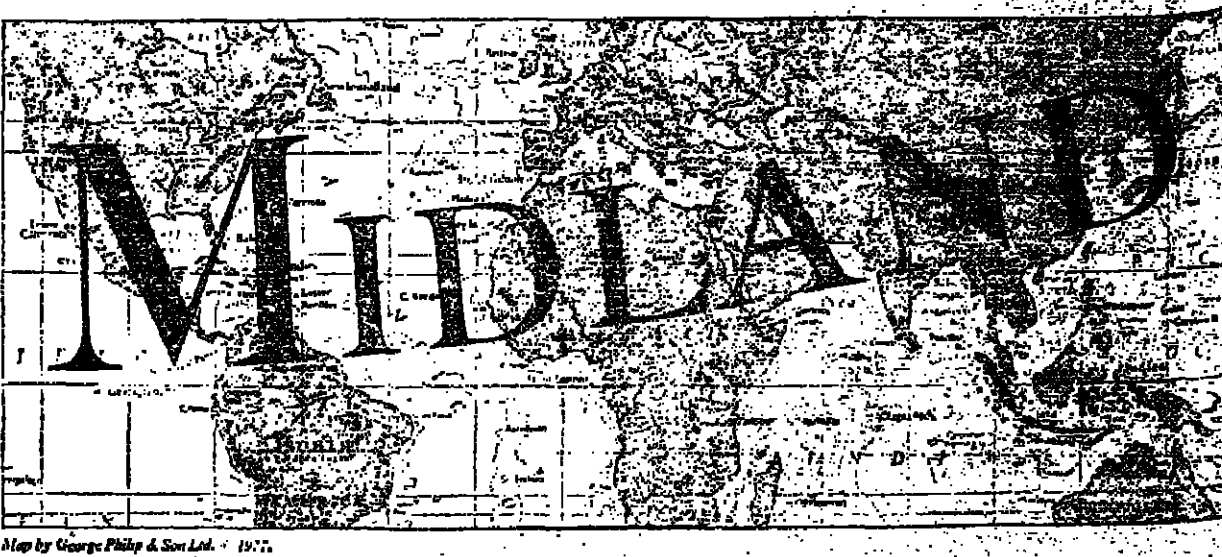
sion of any change in policy. The Chinese can also release gold and silver on to the world market as they did at the beginning of this year, but such tactics cannot be used very frequently. In the long-run China's buying power will be determined by its capacity to export its own products—and the willingness of Western countries to absorb them.

The exhibitions of Chinese goods of the kind which we have recently seen at the Ideal Home Exhibition in London and at the Birmingham Trade Centre are likely to be more often in the future. The orders at the beginning of this year for British goods, including the technology to make them under licence, the city of Stan, will be about £100m, some of which has already been delivered. Dick Wilson is editor, China Quarterly.

Midland Bank has always been interested in helping the development of trade between the People's Republic and the United Kingdom.

With this in mind, Midland Bank Group executives have visited China on a number of occasions and have established close business contacts.

We welcome the opportunity to discuss ways in which you may promote and finance your business. Contact John Brown, Senior Executive, Asian and Pacific Area. Telephone 01-606 9944 extension 4356.



Midland Bank International

Midland Bank Limited, International Division, 60 Gracechurch Street, London EC3P 3BN. Tel. 01-606 9944.



## Soviet Union remains chief bogey

Richard Harris

Chinese revolution has set course under its new collective leadership. If one turns from domestic affairs to foreign policy it would be hard to say the same. The statements made by Chairman Hua since he assumed power last October are all other theoretical aspects of the world made by the Chinese are given in the terms made by Mao.

The two superpowers, the United States and the Soviet Union, are the enemies of the world, but the Soviet Union is the main enemy. These superpowers are in competition with one another and the competition will intensify. They represent the first two world powers. The world is divided into two camps, the capitalist and the socialist. The capitalist camp is led by the United States and the socialist camp is led by the Soviet Union. The two camps are in a state of tension and competition.

The trade surplus between the United States and the Soviet Union is a reflection of the economic strength of the Soviet Union. The Soviet Union is a major power in the world and its economic strength is a source of pride for its people. The Soviet Union is a country that has made great strides in its economic development and its people are proud of their achievements.

war, their hostility to the Soviet Union and the threat to the Chinese people. The Chinese people are proud of their achievements and they are determined to continue to build a strong and prosperous China.

To support their constant warnings that Europe rather than China is the likely object of Russian aggression, the Chinese cultivate the European Community countries and urge them not to be taken in by détente but to stand firm against Moscow.

All these are the realities of power as the Chinese see it and most of it bears little actual relationship to their theoretical formulations. At its core is the balance between China, the Soviet Union, the United States and Japan: any shift by one power will inevitably affect the other three.

This is the real world the Chinese now live in. Certainly China's interest in the Third World has lost its revolutionary potential; what matters to China now are those countries that show themselves to be most anti-Soviet—Zaire, Sudan, Egypt.

Probably the new leadership will slowly reassess the old Maoist formulations and arrive at a revised view of the world over a period of time. That this might include some more serious attempt than the Chinese have yet made to improve relations with the Russians is a possibility.

But apart from such a reassessment—and that could take a long time—the only other way to consider China's foreign policy is to ask what attitudes to the world might reasonably follow from the known domestic changes.

The concentration on economic development, the rejection of damaging outbursts of revolutionary struggle, the return to the practical and pragmatic in education—all these would surely imply a less dramatically revolutionary view of the world. If total Chinese self-reliance was one extreme associated with the Gang of Four, then learning from the developed world in industry and in culture may both be more readily adopted.

controversy would shift to the expert and away from the red. That would mean more Chinese students going abroad. All such international cooperation would take China away from the Sino-centric tendency, to which Mao's instincts drew him, to one of better adjustment to the facts of China's future world relationships.

China's role in the United Nations could become more cooperative and less divisive. There are, however, some aspects of China's foreign relations which seem to be a legacy of the Maoist era.

There was a brief period, after the Sino-Soviet dispute had become an outright struggle, when Mao was tempted by the idea of leading a rival communist camp. Hence pro-Chinese Maoist-Leninist breakaway parties were encouraged and their delegations are still being welcomed in Peking although none of them has any substance.

Only in their ties with South-east Asian communist parties may the Chinese feel they can make a distinction between their equitable state relations in the region and their simultaneous "support"—in very limited ways—for these guerrilla movements.

To justify them entirely would seem to create a vacuum that they would imagine the Russians would fill.

If the drums and flags of political fanaticism come gradually to be stored away and China becomes a less demonstrative revolutionary power, one reason would be that no member of the new collective leadership could or would assert the ideological supremacy that Mao claimed for himself as the leading Marxist after Stalin's death.

President Tito's visit underlined the Chinese view that every country must follow its own interpretation of Marxist doctrine. China will follow a Chinese path.

Mr Teng Hsiao-ping has followed Chou En-lai in looking forward to a strong China by the end of this century. He knows well enough that political campaigns are no way to bring about the modernized agriculture, industry and armed forces that will make China strong.

by Henry Stanhope

The sleeping giant has not only woken up, but is sitting up and criticizing the partner of the wallpaper. This is not new; even during Mao's lifetime there was some dissension in Peking over the pattern of China's defences and the shades of emphasis which distinguished them from those of other world powers.

But it is only in post-Mao China that a desire for change has been open and unequivocal. China-watchers are picking up clear signals of a move away from the Maoist concept of a people's war in which the emphasis would be on men rather than machines. It was a concept uniquely suited to China's resources—that is to say an underdeveloped industrial base and a population of more than 900 million. But in military terms it was limiting.

Maoist China relied upon a remarkable but slow-growing force of nuclear weapons as a strategic deterrent, and upon mass mobilization of the nation's manpower to confound a conventional attack. For any other contingency falling between these two extremes, China has looked less than well prepared.

Now the People's Liberation Army, the PLA, is making little secret of its desire to modernize equipment under the leadership of Chairman Hua, thereby adding a new dimension to its military capabilities. More and improved aircraft, missiles and tanks should in turn enable the PLA to adopt an entirely new defence philosophy.

Instead of enveloping and smothering an invading army by sheer weight of manpower, the PLA might feel able to meet it on the border and even counter attack across it.

Modernization must depend heavily upon Western cooperation, or so it would seem. In December 1975 the sale of Rolls-Royce Spey engines, used in RAF Phantoms, was allowed to go through without incurring the disapproval of the Western Consultative Committee (COCOM).

The engines will be used in Chinese-designed fighters. Large quantities of Western metals including aluminium have also been bought.

The International Institute for Strategic Studies (IISS) lists the following among Chinese-produced weapons: Mig-19 and P-9 fighters, Russian designed Sam-2 anti-

aircraft missiles, Type-59 and Type-62 amphibious tanks, Type-62 Chinese-designed light tanks and armoured personnel carriers, diesel-electric submarines, destroyers, fast patrol boats, nuclear powered attack submarines and small arms.

But the Chinese forces have a long way to go, literally and metaphorically. The IISS lists up to 40 intermediate range and also up to 40 medium range ballistic missiles—altogether with about 80 Tu-16 medium bombers which could be used to drop nuclear bombs.

An intercontinental ballistic missile with a range of up to 3,500 miles has been tested and may have been deployed, but an even more ambitious ICBM, capable of 8,000 miles, has still not been tested although it has been under development for years.

Missile-launching tubes have been detected on a Chinese submarine, but there are no signs yet of any missiles which are ready to equip it.

Of the 3,950,000-strong armed forces, 2,250,000 belong to the army. But of 136 divisions in what are called the main forces—as opposed to local defence units—121 are infantry divisions and only 12 are armoured. The IISS points out in *The Military Balance 1977-78* that only a seventh of the divisions belong to the navy and air force.

The overall picture is of an armed force designed for pure defence with little logistic capacity for sustained operations beyond its own frontiers.

Moreover, Chinese weapons are mostly between 10 and 20 years out of date. Military technology is thought to be up to 15 years behind that in the West and the Soviet Union. A lack of high-grade steel is, according to the Chinese, a big disadvantage.

Meanwhile as the Chinese struggle to keep up with the pace of technological change, the superpowers are moving ahead. Few observers give the PLA much chance of matching the quality of the superpowers' weapon systems before the end of the century.

The disparity is relevant in terms of the Sino-Soviet rift. Some 43 Russian divisions are stationed near the Chinese border, although only about half of these are kept at more than half strength in peacetime. According to one estimate the number of Russians in the area sometimes approaches 700,000, with

## An awakened giant seeks to build its strength



A small boy strikes a martial pose in front of the new mausoleum to Chairman Mao in the Square of Heavenly Peace in Peking.

8,500 tanks and 1,500 aircraft.

Soviet equipment in the area is not always the most modern—because western Russia seems to have a higher priority. This is significant. It reflects, perhaps, Soviet awareness of the PLA's inadequacies as an offensive force, and its inferior weapons systems.

The PLA's second priority involves national security and its third concerns Taiwan. Neither of these would seem to be as much of a distraction as those which absorb the Soviet armed forces. While the Russians may have little real cause to fear an invasion by Nato, they have much more reason to feel uneasy over

the cohesion of the Warsaw Pact. For this reason the Soviet Army has to straddle two fronts. Even so, however, most China-watchers agree that should Sino-Soviet confrontation on the border develop into open conflict, the PLA's numerical superiority would be a poor substitute for the weight of Russian firepower.

The very size of the PLA complicates the job of equipping it—and makes that job more expensive. China is struggling to strengthen its industrial base, with the help of Western technology—including computers from the United States. Estimates of present defence spending put it at a quarter or even a fifth of American defence budgets.

Expressed in terms of its

burden on the Chinese economy, it is rather higher than that of the United States—between 7.5 and 9.5 per cent of the gross national product compared with only 6 per cent. (The Soviet share of gnp is estimated at between 11 and 13 per cent.) But to speed up the present slow process of modernization within the PLA would significantly raise this burden.

An overall comparison of strength between China and the Soviet Union is difficult because of the differing national commitments. The size of the Soviet navy and air force (450,000 for the navy and 475,000 for the army) is greater than the Chinese equivalents (300,000 and 400,000).

But the Soviet forces are divided between a number of fleets and fronts. On the

other hand, the Soviet navy has 220 major surface warships whereas China has 22. In terms of aircraft, the Soviet air force has 4,600 combat aircraft, and the Chinese air force 5,200 of inferior quality.

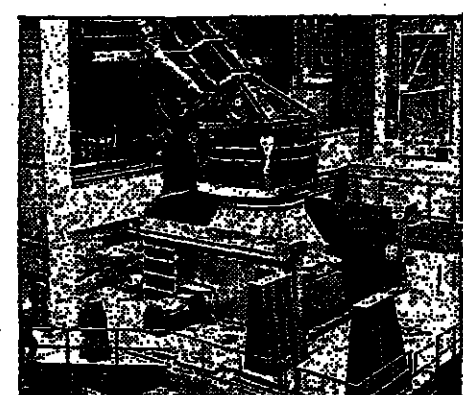
The overwhelming impression is that the PLA is starting along an uphill road, and probably an expensive one. How quickly it will advance depends to some extent upon how much money it is willing to spend and, still more, on how far the West will be prepared to help. This last consideration depends upon a number of political issues, not least Taiwan. It resembles a Chinese puzzle. The first question is—where to begin?

The author is Defence Correspondent, The Times.

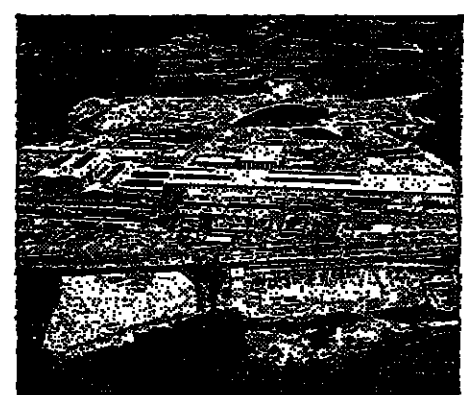
# Davy throughout the world.



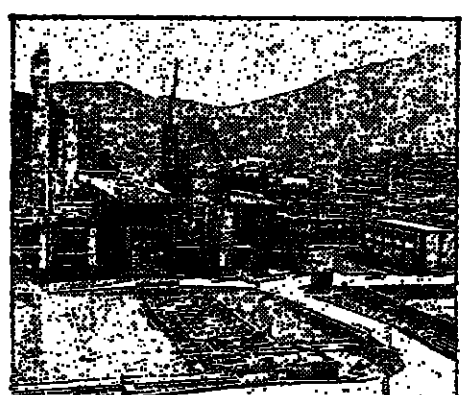
**Blast furnaces:** Davy is a world leader in ironmaking plant. This 11.2 metre hearth diameter furnace, part of a £70 million integrated iron and steelworks completed in 29 months from letter of intent, is typical of the modern high output furnaces which Davy is building.



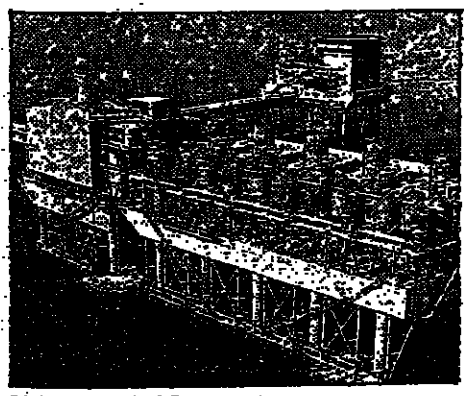
**Basic Oxygen Steelmaking:** The world's first steelmaking plant designed and built specifically for operation by the OBM process.



**Complete Steel Plants:** Davy was main contractor for this new mini-steelworks, incorporating electric arc melting, continuous casting and one of the fastest rod mills in Europe.



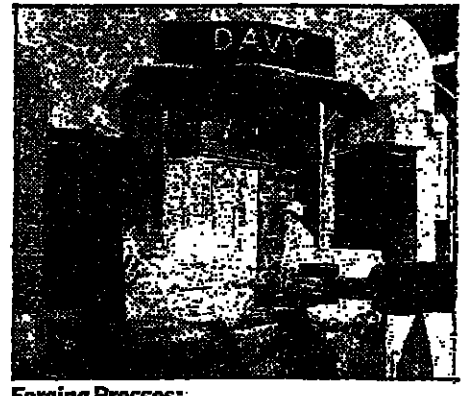
**Chemical Plants:** 1,000 tons per day methanol plant. In its first 3 days of operation, this plant achieved 80% output—probably a world record. Davy's recent orders include two methanol plants each of 2,500 tons a day capacity, the biggest so far.



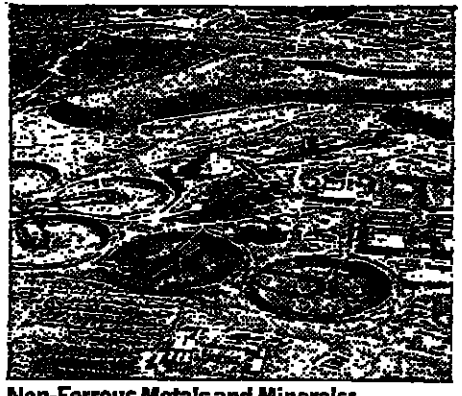
**Oil and Natural Gas:** Part of the largest secondary oil recovery project of its kind in the world, treating and injecting 500,000 barrels a day of sea-water into an offshore oilfield to boost the recovery rate and extend the life of the field. Davy has extensive experience in the recovery, treatment and utilization of oil and natural gas, both on and offshore.



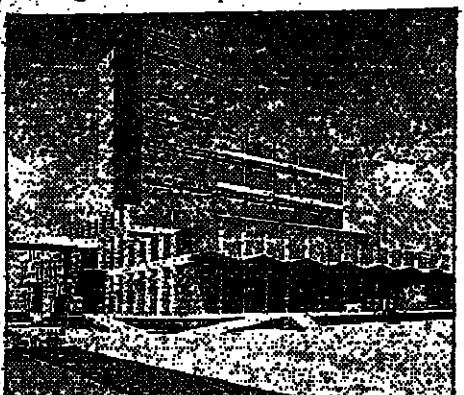
**Rolling Mills:** Davy designs and builds all types of mills for the rolling of steel and non-ferrous metals. This 3.6 metre wide plate mill is complete with an advanced system of hydraulic gauge control.



**Forging Presses:** Davy is one of the leading builders of high speed forging presses. In powers up to 8,000 tons and higher, integrated forging plants, using the special Davy control system, are operating worldwide.



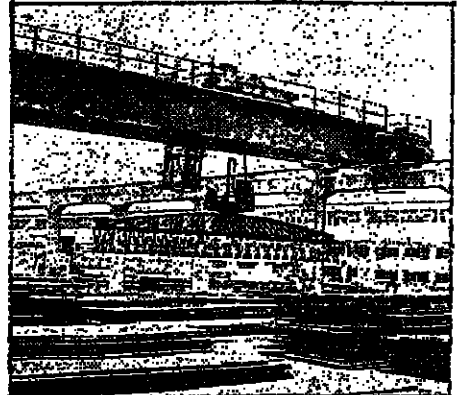
**Non-Ferrous Metals and Minerals:** Davy is engineering plants for extracting and processing copper, zinc, uranium and other metals, in all the continents of the world. This grass roots complex was built to produce 30,000 tons a year of cathode copper from oxide ore by solvent extraction and electrowinning.



**Synthetic Fibres:** Complete nylon polymerization and spinning plant.



**Fertilizers:** The world's largest phosphate mining and beneficiation plant, capacity 6 million tons a year. Davy engineers and builds plants to produce sulphuric, phosphoric and nitric acids and for all types of fertilizers.



**Cranes:** Cranes, hoists and mechanical handling systems are the specialty of one sector of Davy. This overhead travelling crane is working in the steel stockyard of a large shipyard.

Davy has the capability to handle large projects anywhere in the world. From design and engineering to supply, construction and commissioning.

Davy is big, diverse in engineering strength and experience and organised to give a client all the services needed from a small design team to a major contract management force.

In all its fields of activity Davy keeps abreast of the best in modern technology, by its work for clients in over 50 countries, by its contacts in world industry and by its own research and development.

Through its international organisation Davy has the ability to serve world markets speedily and to respond quickly and adaptively to changing demands.

Davy is cost effective in design engineering, in equipment supply, in project engineering, in control of funds, in any country.

Worldwide, Davy's current order books exceed £1,000 million.

Davy offers a total capability for the engineering and construction of major projects, for the iron and steel, non-ferrous metals, minerals, oil, chemical, petrochemical, plastics, synthetic fibres, fertilizer, coal, gas, nuclear energy and water treatment industries.

Also design and manufacture of rolling mills, rolls, forging and extrusion plant, metal processing lines, special control systems; electronic weighing equipment; cranes, hoists and mechanical handling equipment; linear motors and control gear and a wide range of custom built machinery for the metals and other industries.



Davy International Ltd.,  
15 Portland Place, London W1A 4DD.  
Telephone: 01-637 2821.

making technology work



Metals  
Minerals  
Chemicals  
Machinery  
Agricultural Products  
Foodstuffs  
Meat  
Handicrafts  
Light Industrial Products

# WOGEN BUCKTON SCOTT



Wogen Resources Limited  
Wogen Engineering Limited  
Buckton, Scott Limited  
Buckton Export Company Limited  
Chinese Products Limited

17 DEVONSHIRE STREET, LONDON W1N 1FS  
TEL: 01-580 5762 AND 01-537 8863 TELE: 28820 AND 288819  
Offices in United Kingdom, Hong Kong, Australia, Switzerland



TOFT MACHINE TOOLS LTD.

PADMORE WORKS,  
BLOCKHOUSE CLOSE,  
WORCESTER WR1 2BU  
Telephone: 0905 27225-6  
Cables: Toft Worcester

Sole UK Agents for the Peoples Republic of China.  
High quality knee type Milling Machines and Radial Drills.

## A message from The National Bank of Australasia Limited

For the past quarter century The National Bank of Australasia Limited has been involved with the People's Republic of China in matters of trade and finance. Besides our representation in the major financial centres of the world, our Hong Kong office heads our activities in this region and provides information, assistance and expertise to businessmen visiting China.

Significantly, over the years our association with the People's Republic of China has been considerably strengthened with regular visits to Peking and Canton in addition to participation in Trade Fairs and Exhibitions both in China and Australia.

The continued expansion of trade and cultural exchanges world wide has produced a need for a prompt and efficient method of handling resultant enquiries. To satisfy this need our Bank has developed a computerised and completely integrated system whereby trade enquiries, trade introductions, and joint venture proposals can be effectively matched, one country to another, according to the commodity each party wishes to buy or sell.

Advice and information concerning the People's Republic of China, or other major financial capitals, is therefore promptly available to interested traders.

This Trade Development Service known as "NBETS" (The National Bank Express Trade Enquiry Service) is free and is offered only by The National Bank of Australasia. Additional details can be obtained from any National Bank Office including:

London  
6-8 Tokenhouse Yard, London, EC2R 7AJ.  
Telephone 01 6068070 Telex 888 130

Hong Kong  
3610 Connaught Centre,  
Connaught Road Central, Hong Kong.  
Telephone 5-262041-44 Telex HX 75315

Head Office & International Banking Division:  
31 Queen Street (P.O. Box 84),  
Melbourne, Victoria, Australia, 3001.  
Telephone 63 0471 Telex 30241



The National Bank  
of Australasia Limited

by David Bonavia

The past year has seen the start of the most fundamental changes in Chinese social policy since the upheavals of 1966. Most of the alleged reforms of the Cultural Revolution are being reconsidered after the death of Mao Tse-tung and the purge of his former supporters.

Mao and the adherents of the Cultural Revolution believed that socialism of the Marxist type could be made to work only if it was pushed to its logical extreme.

The majority of those wielding power in the Chinese leadership, who had been covered by Mao's continued survival, fundamentally disagreed with that idea, and now they feel strong enough to put their own ideas into effect.

Mao believed that socialism was indivisible. Either China would accept the "new-born things" of his Cultural Revolution, or it would revert to "revisionism" and eventually capitalism.

Only time will prove whether he was right or wrong. What is beyond dispute is that the policies he considered sacred are being rapidly modified or abandoned.

### Spread of general education more important

In education, for example, Mao believed that academic standards were much less important than the spreading of a certain level of general education in the country, especially the rural areas. To implement that policy, he was prepared to make great sacrifices in China's progress towards scientific and technological development, to say nothing of cultural affairs.

Two years ago, Peking university students were encouraged to spend up to three months of their lives in the countryside, to say nothing of Mr Chou Jung-shan, who was then Minister of Education, and who is said to have been "bounced to death" as a result of the campaign.

The biggest single scandal surrounding the Maoist educational policy is the fuss which was raised in the national press in 1974 over the case of a university student in Liaoning province who was praised at the time

for turning in a blank examination paper at his university entrance sitting.

Three years ago that act was proclaimed as "revolutionary". Now it is called a "counter-revolutionary plot". The young man in question is being reviled by name in the national press. It is sufficient to discourage any future student who might think of doing something similar.

The idea now is to encourage middle-school students to study assiduously and show mastery of their subjects at entrance examinations.

Some youths sent down to work on the communes after school are now taking their textbooks with them in anticipation of university entrance.

That in itself casts doubt over the whole policy of making country boys of those from towns, which was never popular either with the students or their parents. Such "rusticating" was perhaps more a response to unemployment in the cities than a genuine attempt to spread education and knowledge among the peasants.

The peasants were never really enthusiastic about the arrival of pampered young people in their communes, who were considered a drain on available food and a general nuisance.

What the peasants really need is better education, health and birth control services together with the modest chance of being able to send their best and brightest young people to work in the cities, rather than the other way round.

On health, the new administration's policy has been to say nothing about the programme of "barefoot doctors" rather than to condemn it or try to replace it with something else.

One of the most unfortunate remarks thrown back at Tse-tung before the radicals unseated him temporarily last year was that he said the "barefoot doctors" must "progress to straw sandals, and then to rubber shoes".

He was, of course, speaking metaphorically since hardly any country doctor or orderly would dream of walking barefoot anyway, except when fording a stream. His point was that the use of medical orderlies with only a few months' formal training could never be seen as more than a temporary substitute, where the radicals regarded it as a reform in its own right.

## Social policies once sacred are revised

Another important part of Maoist social policy was to rotate officials and non-manual workers regularly to special rural institutions where they were supposed to grow their own food while studying Marxist classics. That measure was not unpopular among the bureaucrats and educationists, since it was rarely rigorous in its application. But senior scientific research workers might have found it irksome

if it interrupted their work. It will probably wither away over the next few years. During the past 10 or 11 years it was the policy of the leadership to supervise social and political discipline through mass movements, starting with the Red Guards. Their indiscriminate violence, however, probably did more to discredit Maoist social policy than any other single measure. Mention of the Red Guards is now

rarely seen in the Chinese press, and it is not unlikely that the once famous arm-bands will soon disappear from the secondary schools, where the emphasis now is on respecting teachers and working hard.

The leaders have also admitted that policy towards China's racial minorities has not been satisfactory in recent years, particularly on the past relegation of the languages and culture of

such peoples as Mongols and Tibetans who live under their rule. A "Peking spring" in the next few years may see the resurgence of interest in the development of traditional Chinese culture and foreign literature and art, which will not merely be encouraged but also encouraged. The question is how the intellectuals will be treated. A more liberal policy towards intellectuals is also official assurances of freedom of expression. Authoritative pronouncements have defended their experiences of the two decades.



In China's urban areas, nine women out of ten go to work, leaving their children in nursery schools like this one in Peking.

## A townswoman's place is not at home

by Elizabeth Wright

One of Mao Tse-tung's famous dictums is that women hold up half of heaven. But to what extent do Chinese women really carry half the economic, political and social burden in China? Women first gained a degree of economic independence in the 1940s, with the introduction of land reform.

For a Chinese woman the Land Reform Law was more catastrophic than the Marriage Law, although the latter, promulgated on May 1, 1950, gave a woman, for the first time in Chinese history, the right to free choice in marriage, the right to divorce, to have custody of her children and to have her own property. But land reform gave each woman her own piece of land and, thus, her economic independence. And with this economic independence came self-respect.

The Government has made every effort to give practical support to enable women to play a productive role in society. In the urban areas (where only about 20 per cent of the population live) 90 per cent of women work. Marriage is never seen as incompatible with a career, and the Chinese express surprise and disapproval at the concept that a woman should consider her family as an obstacle to work.

The Chinese attitude towards childbearing is pragmatic. In China, children are much loved, and wanted by men as well as by women. Every effort is made to facilitate the birth and upbringing of children to enable a woman to resume her place in the economic and social chain as soon as possible after childbirth. Every industrial enterprise has its own crèches and nurseries where a child can be looked after while his mother works.

Even the 10 per cent of urban women who do not work are kept extremely active within the community. Many are retired workers (women retire at 55 on a 70 per cent pension), and she demands on their time and energy are innumerable. The family is no longer the centre of a woman's loyalty. The state, party, women's organisations, street and neighbourhood work all serve to divide a woman's energies and loyalties.

The street and neighbourhood committees must oversee the operation of local-run schools, factories and clinics; they must help out any family that has particular problems; see that the latest party edicts are put into effect; carry out propaganda on family planning and keep a weather-eye on law and order.

Women in the rural areas enjoy neither the same degree of emancipation nor the same degree of social onus. Childminding tends to take the form of communal baby-sitting, rather than state crèches. Married women tend to look after their families and private plots, except during the busy planting and harvesting seasons, when everyone takes to the fields.

Conservatism is still rampant in the countryside. Parents still want large families, and boys are still much prized. One reason is that a girl generally marries out of her own family into a family in another village, whereas a boy brings his wife into his family, thus providing another able-bodied person. Girls are still taken away from school earlier than boys so that they can help at home, and

there is still condescension towards women among the older generation of rural men.

If a woman succeeds in reaching a position of authority in rural China, with so many obstacles to fight against, one can only admire her tenacity. And the gratifying thing is that there are many such women. These are not just the young, educated, middle-school graduates who are doing their stint of physical labour in the countryside. They are most frequently women from very poor peasant backgrounds, with little education. Such a woman might now be in charge of finance, welfare and education for a commune of 60,000. This is impressive by any standards.

In fact, at every level in China, except the very top echelon (of which more later), whether in factories, communes, government departments, one comes across many women in positions of great authority and responsibility. They are quietly self-confident, knowledgeable and able.

It is on the top rung of the state and party ladder that one sees the female hiatus. There is at present only one woman minister, the sole female representative of the newly-formed Politbureau, and she is only an alternative (or non-voting) member at that. Despite exhortations that party and revolutionary committees should have at least 30 per cent of women members, women form only about 11.5 per cent of the brand new seventh Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party.

One reason for this is undoubtedly that the attitude and behaviour of the new blackened Chiang Ching has caused a setback to the prospect of women in high places. But an equally probable reason is that the new leadership is more intrinsically conservative in its attitudes than its predecessors. Undoubtedly, traditions that are millennia old die hard, and 25 years do not suffice to change the soul of man or woman. Chinese women will have to have more faith in themselves, and to assert themselves more in other ways than domestic (in which they always had considerable power).

But when one sees girls driving bulldozers, driving off-wells and making

machine tools, as well as filling the more traditionally female roles of nurses, textile workers, baby-sitters, the converse is not claimed. As a footnote, one extremely interesting observation is that I have never while in China met a woman over 30 who was unmarried. Plain looks appear to be no drawback, and one becomes one probes into this, one is told that there are quite

simply some jobs that women are better suited to than men, although, again, the converse is not claimed. As a footnote, one extremely interesting observation is that I have never while in China met a woman over 30 who was unmarried. Plain looks appear to be no drawback, and one becomes one probes into this, one is told that there are quite

is less romantic, more pragmatic than our own. Chinese is looking for a partner who will be a mate and workmate, will be reliable and prove to be a loving and responsible parent. The author is deputy director, the Great Britain-China Centre.

## The Bentley Group. World leaders in knitting, dyeing and finishing.



The Bentley Group, World leaders in knitting, dyeing and finishing.

The Bentley Group, World leaders in knitting, dyeing and finishing.

The Bentley Group, World leaders in knitting, dyeing and finishing.

The Bentley Group, World leaders in knitting, dyeing and finishing.

The Bentley Group, World leaders in knitting, dyeing and finishing.

The Bentley Group, World leaders in knitting, dyeing and finishing.

The Bentley Group, World leaders in knitting, dyeing and finishing.

The Bentley Group, World leaders in knitting, dyeing and finishing.

The Bentley Group, World leaders in knitting, dyeing and finishing.

The Bentley Group, World leaders in knitting, dyeing and finishing.

The Bentley Group, World leaders in knitting, dyeing and finishing.

The Bentley Group, World leaders in knitting, dyeing and finishing.

The Bentley Group, World leaders in knitting, dyeing and finishing.

The Bentley Group, World leaders in knitting, dyeing and finishing.

The Bentley Group, World leaders in knitting, dyeing and finishing.

The Bentley Group, World leaders in knitting, dyeing and finishing.

The Bentley Group, World leaders in knitting, dyeing and finishing.

The Bentley Group, World leaders in knitting, dyeing and finishing.

The Bentley Group, World leaders in knitting, dyeing and finishing.

The Bentley Group, World leaders in knitting, dyeing and finishing.

The Bentley Group, World leaders in knitting, dyeing and finishing.

The Bentley Group, World leaders in knitting, dyeing and finishing.

The Bentley Group, World leaders in knitting, dyeing and finishing.

The Bentley Group, World leaders in knitting, dyeing and finishing.

The Bentley Group, World leaders in knitting, dyeing and finishing.

The Bentley Group, World leaders in knitting, dyeing and finishing.



## Dead civilizations along the Silk Road

by Peter Hopkirk

Ever since China's ancient Silk Road was rediscovered by Sir Aurel Stein, the pioneer of Central Asian archaeology, in the early years of the century, excavations have been uncovering the secrets of long-dead civilizations along its route. Their most spectacular find so far on this once-busy trade route between China and Europe was the Flying Horse of Kamsu, today regarded as one of the world's greatest art treasures. Its discovery—first in 1900, but initially kept secret by the Chinese—was first disclosed by scholars in the West by *The Times* in 1922. It was exhibited in London a year later.

Although nothing as startling as this bronze masterpiece has since come to light, many other important relics of China's rich past have been found in tombs and at oasis sites along the route. These include paintings, silks, manuscripts, bronzes, sculptures, coins, official documents and the everyday merchandise of 20 centuries ago.

However, many extremely important finds of earlier years today enrich the collections of the world's great museums, including the manuscripts from the Caves of the Thousand Buddhas at Tun-huang oasis, a discovery which has been likened to that of the Dead Sea Scrolls. Such losses are a source of some bitterness among present-day Chinese scholars, who feel that archaeologists like Sir Aurel Stein robbed them of the bones of their history.

The ancient Silk Road brought China's Han dynasty into contact with the Roman Empire more than a hundred years before the birth of Christ. Before long, silk and other luxuries, including shubarb, from China were being exchanged for Roman gold and other merchandise.

Even up to modern times, there has been an important trade route across Asia, also reaching down into India, and measuring 7,000km from end to end.

Over the centuries, a chain of oases, including Kashgar, Karkand, Khojan, Turfan, Tun-huang, Wuwei and Sian, grew up as stopping posts along this perilous route, as not only

merchants' caravans but world nomads, said. "It seems almost certain that this busy traffic resulted in a cross-fertilization of ideas and influences clearly recognizable in many of the works of art that archaeologists are uncovering."

New discoveries in this region, as well as elsewhere in China, are regularly published in the *Chinese Language Journal of Archaeology* (Chinese Language Journal of Archaeology), and eagerly followed by Western scholars. Two books have also been issued by the Chinese, one by the Chinese and the other by the Chinese.

In addition to Stein's name, three others stand out among those from the West who removed the treasures from the Silk Road. They are the Swedish traveller Sven Hedin; the German archaeologist Albert von Leoni; and the French scholar Paul Pelliot.

By means of patience, persuasion and good luck—the Chinese would say the same—these three were able to bring away with them to Kashmir 29 cases of manuscripts, paintings and textiles, no small achievement across the bleak wastes and ice-clad passes of Chinese Turkestan. It cost them, through frostbite, the loss of his right foot and very nearly his life.

Altogether this discovery is regarded as one of the most important ever made anywhere. It included the world's first known printed book (by means of a block), dating from AD 868, and a wealth of other treasures of great art historical importance.

The following year, the French archaeologist Paul Pelliot removed many more

# YOUR BRIDGE TO TRADE WITH CHINA

Jardines have been trading with China ever since the company was established in Canton nearly 150 years ago.

During this period, and particularly since the founding of the People's Republic of China, Jardines have developed strong links with the Foreign Trade corporations. As a result, we are involved with the import and export of a wide range of items, from food, raw materials and textiles to finished goods, plant and machinery.

Jardines attend every trade fair held in China, and we are therefore well placed to produce up-to-date market intelligence on behalf of our principals.

With our knowledge and experience in this field, we believe that we are in a unique position to assist any company who wishes to trade with the People's Republic of China.



## JARDINES

Head Office: Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.  
Connaught Centre, Hong Kong  
London Office: Matheson & Co., Ltd.  
Matheson House, 142 Minorities, London EC3N 1QL

## Successful surgery to Flying Horse

The Flying Horse of Kamsu, back in China after its successful tour of the West, has been undergoing delicate surgery in Peking.

Bronze conservationists have successfully repaired a hairline fracture, detected with the aid of X-rays, which threatened the less, which bears the whole weight of the Han masterpiece.

A brilliantly convincing copy stands in its place in the Museum of Chinese History, overlooking Peking's Tien An Men square. Only someone very familiar with the original would spot the difference. In fact, the copy is labelled "reproduction" but few visitors can read Chinese.

Eavesdropping on one party of Western tourists being conducted round the museum, I noticed that the guide who explained the exhibits to them failed to mention that the horse was not the original. Nobody seemed to realize that they were looking at a copy.

They must have been somewhat puzzled when the following day they visited the Forbidden City. For there, among the archaeological treasures displayed in the Hall of Preserving Harmony, was another Flying Horse, apparently identical.

In fact they are just two of a small number of copies made for distribution to the most important museums, all as close to the original in size, shape and spirit as possible. It is a task which could possibly be achieved by modern bronze technology.

Another important equestrian find has been made since the discovery of the Flying Horse eight years ago. Archaeologists working at Lia-tung, in Shensi province, in 1974 uncovered a large number of life-size terracotta horses in a vast China dynasty tomb.

One of these is on exhibition in the Forbidden City, with two life-size figures of men from the same tomb, and another can be seen in the Museum of Chinese History.

They represent an earlier type of horse once native to China, smaller and slower than the type depicted by the unknown sculptor who made the Flying Horse. The former type is known as

Prejevalsky's horse after the nineteenth-century Russian explorer who found examples of this species still living in China.

The Flying Horse sculpture depicts the large and swift Fergana variety which the Chinese imported from what is now Russian Turkestan to replace their own slower breed. The new horse revolutionized cavalry tactics.

Both types are now extinct in China, although there are said to be a few examples of Prejevalsky's horse still to be found wild in Mongolia. There are also a number in captivity in zoos outside China.

P. H.

SE Labs(EMI) Ltd, manufacturers of high technology electronic measuring instruments are pleased to record their trading association with the Peoples Republic of China for over 12 years.

SE Labs look forward to a continuation and further development of this friendly relationship in the future

### EMI SELabs

SE LABS (EMI) LIMITED,  
Spur Road, Feltham, Middlesex TW14 0TD, England.  
Telephone: 01-890 1477. Telex: 23895.

### AEROQUIP

research, study and practice, for a perfect performance.

As engineering techniques advance, as pressures mount and stresses grow, Aeroquip maintain their reputation as one of the world's leading manufacturers of HOSE and FITTINGS and FLUID SEALS for Industrial and Automotive applications.

Aeroquip's research and development team are totally committed to the ultimate performance and the production resources are geared to consistently manufacture products which are better than customer specification demands.

AEROQUIP (U.K.) LTD.

P.O. Box 29 Studley Road,  
Redditch, Wores, England  
Telephone: Redditch 64292

**Aeroquip**

## Steps of the red footed booby

by a Special Correspondent

Pheasant is typical of British, not Chinese, cuisine yet anyone who has recently devoured such a bird is probably indebted to China: the common ring-necked pheasant comes from Chinese stock introduced in the mid-eighteenth century. When, however, it is partly for other reasons. A recent book on traditional medicine credits its flesh, fresh or dried, with tonic effects and strengthening yang (the male principle of the yin-yang duality)—and no doubt the reason why pheasant figures in Norman Douglas's *Lovers' Cookbook*.

This practical bent to Chinese interest in birds is seen in many other examples. Cormorants are still used for fishing in some places; fishermen on the Paracel islands follow the red-footed booby to find shoals of fish; and numbers of birds are exported as cage-birds or for food.

In China's predominantly agricultural economy birds are studied mainly for their effect on crops, orchards and forests. For a time in the mid-1950s there was a vigorous attack on sparrows as part of the campaign to eliminate the "four pests": rats, flies, mosquitoes and sparrows. Sparrows were removed from the list (being replaced by bedbugs) partly because they eat harmful insects as well as grain.

The value of birds in the biological control of insect and rodent pests is now given greater recognition. A popular pamphlet describing 25 common species classes only two—house sparrow and yellow-breasted bunting—as harmful. There is also a programme to increase the numbers of "beneficial" birds (for example, redstart, woodpecker, thrush, shrike) through the provision of nest boxes, especially in forests in north and north-east China.

There is also a less utilitarian side to consider. Delight in the songs and plumages of birds has deep roots in popular tradition and birds provide some of the commonest decorative and literary motifs (usually the long-legged crane (usually the rare *grus japonensis*) as a symbol of longevity, the mandarin duck as an image of conjugal fidelity, and throughout the centuries the sight and call of the wild goose has brought tears to the traveller reminded of distant friends and relatives who may have seen the same bird in flight.

One of the loveliest of Chinese legends tells of the spinning girl and the coward who meet only once a year when, if the morning is clear on the seventh day of the seventh lunar month, magpies form a bridge to

let them cross the Heavenly River (the Milky Way).

However, birds are less a part of daily life than they used to be. The socialist markets have almost disappeared, probably because of socialist construction. Nevertheless, in a few places one can occasionally see songbirds such as the Ewamei (a thrush with a white eye-stripe) being taken by their owners for walks to vie with other cagebirds in parks or tea-shops.

Birds also retain a place in revolutionary imagery. A poem by Chen Yi, the late Foreign Minister, about anti-colonialism in Africa concluded with the line: "Eagles and kindfishers regain their forest home."

October 28 marks the centenary of the death of one of the best British field naturalists in China, consul Robert Swinhoe (1837-77), who produced a steady flow of papers from his 20 years in China and who gave the first modern scientific descriptions of about 31 species and 104 subspecies of Chinese birds. He was proposed as a Fellow of the Royal Society by Darwin and Alfred Russel Wallace, another great nineteenth-century biologist, paid warm tributes to the value of his work in Taiwan.

China now has its own naturalists engaged in the task of building up a comprehensive picture of wildlife. There are still remote areas which need to be properly surveyed and the earlier work of people like Swinhoe was mostly confined to the coastal areas of China and trading centres on the main waterways.

Much is added to the knowledge of species also found in Europe: since China is mostly in the Palaearctic region it has very few species of the Neotropical (the families of birds found in Europe).

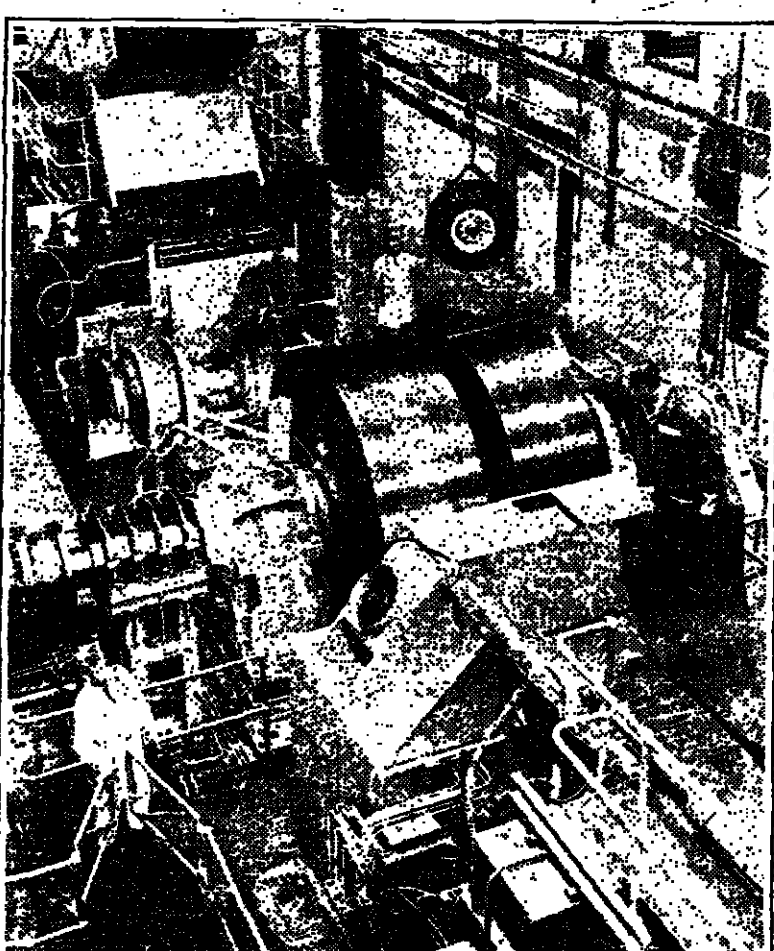
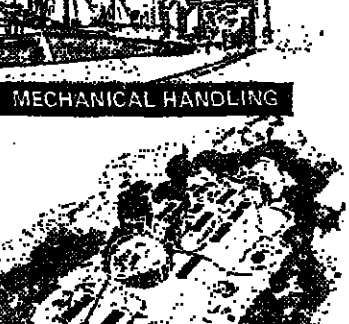
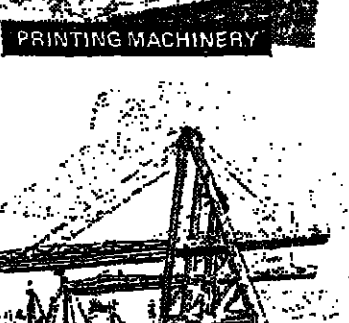
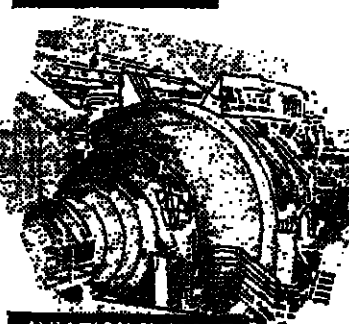
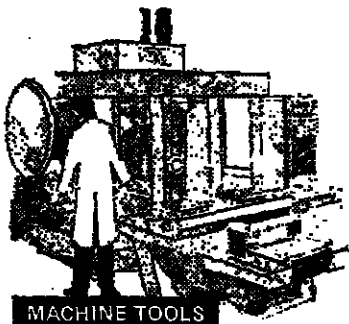
By contrast, about 15 Chinese families, mostly Old-world, are not found in Europe (for example, barbet, drongos, white-eyes, trogons), while many Palaearctic families are represented in China by a far greater variety of species (for example, babblers, sunbirds, flycatchers and pheasants).

For those fascinated by China or by birds, the publication of this book is a vivid reminder of the richness of China's avifauna and of the place which natural history has in present Chinese scientific research.

# Just the beginning of mutual co-operation...

The China National Technical Import Corporation has placed an important order with the Design and Projects Division of Vickers for an advanced dynamometer.

This contract, which Vickers hope will be the beginning of a long and fruitful association, will help China progress further towards new improved standards of aircraft safety.



The Design and Projects Division of Vickers Limited, part of a major international engineering company, has established a worldwide reputation for sound engineering and project management of high technology equipment.

Our experience and proven abilities, accumulated over many years of successful trading, are offered to those who require anything from basic engineering to sophisticated and complex projects.

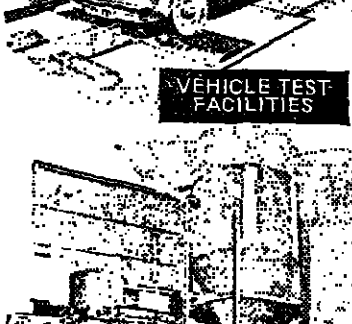
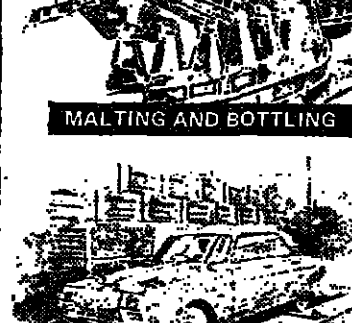
When you invite Vickers' Design and Projects Division to solve your problem, you're inviting an unparalleled background of experience.

## Vickers

Vickers Limited Engineering Group

### Design and Projects Division

P.O. Box 44, Swindon, SN3 4RA, Wiltshire, England.









Kweilin, one of the country's most famous beauty spots, is now open to foreigners—but Huhehot, capital of Inner Mongolia, by invitation only

## Legendary hills dominate unchanged landscape

by Peter Hopkirk

Whoever chose the seven wonders of the world had probably never been to Kweilin in southern China, where there might have been a eighth.

Crowded millions of years ago by a vast geological upheaval, and made legendary by the master painters and poets of the Tang and Sung dynasties, the landscape around Kweilin can only be described as astonishing.

As far as the eye can see in every direction there rise steeply upon rank of weirdly misshapen hills. Some are tall and slender, like giant

The remarkable scenery around Kweilin (romanized to Guilin by the Chinese) has been enjoyed by many travellers, both today and in the past, as the most beautiful in China. It is certainly one of the great beauty spots of the world, though few Westerners have ever seen it except through the Sung painters.

The best way to do so is to take a slow boat from Kweilin down the river Li. For some 50 miles this gently moving waterway meanders between the peaks of this strange but marvelous landscape before flowing into China's great Pearl River, hundreds of miles to the south.

To sail down the Li-kang (Kiang means river) is to go back 1,000 years. The boat carries one past small picture-book villages which can hardly have changed in centuries. In the green paddy fields around men and women toil. They wear graceful, wide-brimmed hats. Water buffaloes, often walking belly-deep in water, pull primitive implements.

On the river, junks in full sail float silently by, while fisherman extract wriggling fish from their bird's gullets. Small children punt past on bamboo rafts, steering carefully between the treacherous rocks.

No factories, modern buildings or new towns have encroached on that beautiful stretch of water. Wherever one turns one sees vignettes of Chinese rural life, making it a rich hunting ground for photographers and artists. It is an ecologist's dream.

However unpromising the weather, no one fortunate enough to visit Kweilin, one of the 34 cities and towns now open to tourists, should miss the river trip. The morning I went it was raining heavily and the sky was like lead. But once on the river I realized why Chinese artists often depict their mountains wreathed in mist or cloud, so greatly does it enhance the beauty and drama of their landscape. The heavy rain, moreover, had transformed the shulow water to the colour of jade.

For 1,000 years or more Chinese artists, poets and travellers have been visiting Kweilin to see this legendary scene for themselves. Kweilin was probably founded in the second century BC. It was then called Shihun—the beginning of peace.

During the Japanese war, Kweilin was a revolutionary stronghold. Printing houses and newspapers took refuge there and the population of the sleepy town rose rapidly. In 1938 it was bombed by the Japanese, and again in 1944 it was almost destroyed by the retreating Kuomintang troops as part of their scorched earth policy.

Today thousands of visitors, including many Chinese, go to Kweilin. The town has been rebuilt and has two modern hotels. Its restaurants offer such local delicacies as mountain frog and bamboo-eating fox. The former I found most appetizing.

Kweilin was once a canyoneer town; now it is a producer city, with its many new factories. Despite its subtropical climate, which accounts for the lushness of the landscape, it is not unknown for it to snow. In 1975, and again last year, the tops of its eccentric-looking hills were briefly capped with snow.

The hills often have their secrets. Reaching deep into the heart of many of them are huge caves, only a few of which have been thoroughly explored. A number of those more easily reached, moreover, have been opened to visitors. Amazing forests of stalactites and stalagmites reveal themselves under floodlighting. Some of the shapes, which have taken millions of years to form, look strangely like birds, animals and trees. One is assured that no sculptors have been used to help them along, though in some caves ancient Buddhist sculptures and inscriptions have been found.

China's main population centres, including many of the 34 cities and towns (marked with black dots) now open to tourists and other visitors.

China's main population centres, including many of the 34 cities and towns (marked with black dots) now open to tourists and other visitors.

China's main population centres, including many of the 34 cities and towns (marked with black dots) now open to tourists and other visitors.

China's main population centres, including many of the 34 cities and towns (marked with black dots) now open to tourists and other visitors.

China's main population centres, including many of the 34 cities and towns (marked with black dots) now open to tourists and other visitors.

China's main population centres, including many of the 34 cities and towns (marked with black dots) now open to tourists and other visitors.

China's main population centres, including many of the 34 cities and towns (marked with black dots) now open to tourists and other visitors.

China's main population centres, including many of the 34 cities and towns (marked with black dots) now open to tourists and other visitors.

China's main population centres, including many of the 34 cities and towns (marked with black dots) now open to tourists and other visitors.

China's main population centres, including many of the 34 cities and towns (marked with black dots) now open to tourists and other visitors.

China's main population centres, including many of the 34 cities and towns (marked with black dots) now open to tourists and other visitors.

China's main population centres, including many of the 34 cities and towns (marked with black dots) now open to tourists and other visitors.

China's main population centres, including many of the 34 cities and towns (marked with black dots) now open to tourists and other visitors.

China's main population centres, including many of the 34 cities and towns (marked with black dots) now open to tourists and other visitors.

China's main population centres, including many of the 34 cities and towns (marked with black dots) now open to tourists and other visitors.

China's main population centres, including many of the 34 cities and towns (marked with black dots) now open to tourists and other visitors.

China's main population centres, including many of the 34 cities and towns (marked with black dots) now open to tourists and other visitors.

China's main population centres, including many of the 34 cities and towns (marked with black dots) now open to tourists and other visitors.

China's main population centres, including many of the 34 cities and towns (marked with black dots) now open to tourists and other visitors.

China's main population centres, including many of the 34 cities and towns (marked with black dots) now open to tourists and other visitors.

China's main population centres, including many of the 34 cities and towns (marked with black dots) now open to tourists and other visitors.

China's main population centres, including many of the 34 cities and towns (marked with black dots) now open to tourists and other visitors.

China's main population centres, including many of the 34 cities and towns (marked with black dots) now open to tourists and other visitors.

China's main population centres, including many of the 34 cities and towns (marked with black dots) now open to tourists and other visitors.

China's main population centres, including many of the 34 cities and towns (marked with black dots) now open to tourists and other visitors.

China's main population centres, including many of the 34 cities and towns (marked with black dots) now open to tourists and other visitors.

China's main population centres, including many of the 34 cities and towns (marked with black dots) now open to tourists and other visitors.

China's main population centres, including many of the 34 cities and towns (marked with black dots) now open to tourists and other visitors.

China's main population centres, including many of the 34 cities and towns (marked with black dots) now open to tourists and other visitors.

China's main population centres, including many of the 34 cities and towns (marked with black dots) now open to tourists and other visitors.

China's main population centres, including many of the 34 cities and towns (marked with black dots) now open to tourists and other visitors.

China's main population centres, including many of the 34 cities and towns (marked with black dots) now open to tourists and other visitors.

China's main population centres, including many of the 34 cities and towns (marked with black dots) now open to tourists and other visitors.

China's main population centres, including many of the 34 cities and towns (marked with black dots) now open to tourists and other visitors.

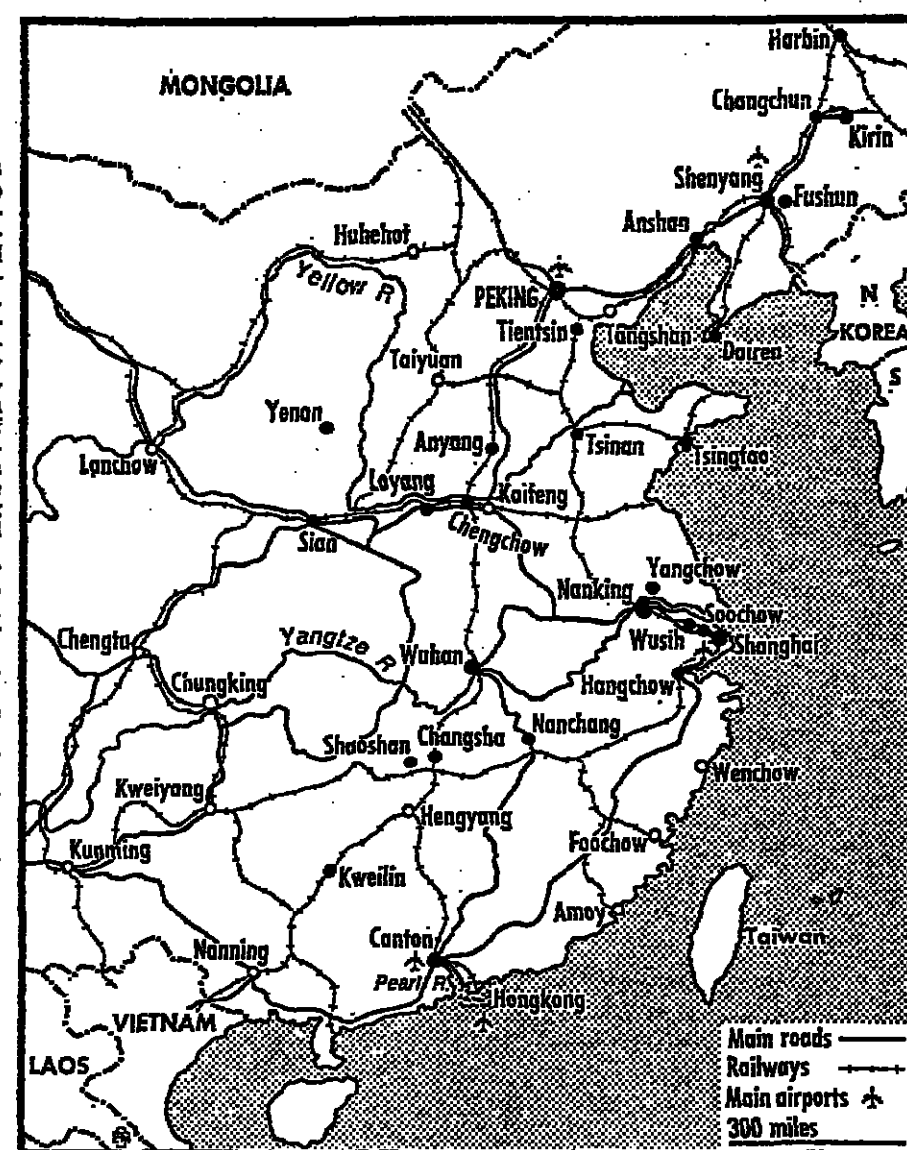
China's main population centres, including many of the 34 cities and towns (marked with black dots) now open to tourists and other visitors.

China's main population centres, including many of the 34 cities and towns (marked with black dots) now open to tourists and other visitors.

China's main population centres, including many of the 34 cities and towns (marked with black dots) now open to tourists and other visitors.

China's main population centres, including many of the 34 cities and towns (marked with black dots) now open to tourists and other visitors.

China's main population centres, including many of the 34 cities and towns (marked with black dots) now open to tourists and other visitors.



## Peking: the French way



**Air France**  
fly the way of the dragon every week

Every Tuesday (Friday from November 4) we have a flight from Paris to Peking with convenient connections from London. Calling at Athens and Karachi en route. And on no other flight to Peking can you enjoy the subtle blend of care and gallic chic for which Air France is so famous. Fly the French way to Peking. Fly Air France.

**AIR FRANCE**

125 New Bond Street, London W.1. Tel. 01-499 9511. Ticket Office and Passenger Sales Dept. 01-499 9611. U.K. Head Office and Administration 01-588 4411. Manchester Room 061-832 7831.

## A home for only the fittest

by Elizabeth Wright

In a world of increasingly obstructed horizons, that of Inner Mongolia seems to stretch to infinity. Situated in central China, it is reached, either by aircraft or after a leisurely, circuitous journey by train. The train passes the Great Wall, winds through the Great Horse Mountains, and grinds slowly north-west across the seemingly boundless steppe to Huhehot, capital of the Inner Mongolia autonomous region.

One of five autonomous regions (areas where large numbers of minority nationalities live), Inner Mongolia covers 450,000 sq km and shares about 1,200 miles of border with Outer Mongolia, a Russian satellite. Its proximity to China's great enemy is reflected in a spirit of vigilance, even greater than in other parts of China. Rifle-bearing militia patrol the border areas, mounted on sturdy ponies,

from whose galloping backs they shoot with deadly accuracy—worthy successors of Genghis Khan.

Although only 300 miles north-west of Peking, Huhehot is of limited access to foreigners. It is a developing city, with immovable new blocks of flats and factory buildings. The overriding impression is similar to that of any other city in north China—dun-coloured buildings, clean streets, the omnipresent dust and a population dressed in green, blue, khaki.

But outside the city the world changes. A devastating drought in the winter and spring of 1976-77 inhibited agriculture to such an extent that wheat sown in March had still not appeared above the mechanized dust and drizzle soil by May. And from the train landscape, only occasionally punctuated by signs of habitation, looked the natural expanse of all living things.

The Inner Mongolians are only too aware of the necessity of improving the pasture for their 40 million head of livestock. Much research into hardy grass strains is being done, but the task is a daunting one in a country where even in the so-called boundless grassland of the east the maximum rainfall is a mere 16in a year. In the west it is only 4in a year, and the resulting scrub and tamarisk provide scant fodder. But, like arid areas everywhere, when the rain does fall the growth is startlingly rich and varied.

Although it is called the Inner Mongolia autonomous region, its population consists of eight million Han Chinese, 450,000 Mongols and 100,000 members of other minority nationalities, including Koreans, Manchus, Tibetans and Miao. The Hans are almost exclusively engaged in industry and agriculture, and the Mongols in nomadic husbandry. The Mongols are easily distinguished from the Chinese. The former have

broad, flat faces, wide cheekbones, skin blackened by the sun and wind, and eyes narrowed against the dust. Their bodies are sturdy, and toughened by life in a climate where the winter temperatures drop to -40°C. It is a land where only the fittest survive.

Like their fellow Mongols across the border they are an independent race. They laugh readily, and burst into song at the slightest excuse. And a song or a joke, or a compliment always provides a good reason for downing yet another cup of koumiss (clear, yellow, fermented mare's milk—the only alcoholic drink that I have ever found so revolting as to be almost undrinkable).

Formerly a nomadic people, the Mongols have now mostly been settled in pastoral communes. Here they tend their horses, cows, sheep and Bactrian camels—the last-named of crucial importance for transport in deep snow, and also for their

wool. Some brick houses have been built for those engaged in administration of the communes as well as for the old people and young children to live in during the freezing winter months.

However, with a small population occupying such a huge area, the communes are much larger than those in more densely populated areas of China. In a commune near Shihhot, 300 miles north-east of Huhehot, there is on average one person and 43 head of livestock (mostly sheep) for each square kilometre. And within the 1,660 sq km of this and similar communes the herdsmen are nomadic, moving their flocks yurts and the commune livestock from grazing ground to grazing ground.

As one watches a herdsmen lassie on a white horse, the traditional feso-pole, time seems to have stood still for the Mongols. But modern techniques have been adopted for livestock breeding. Bulls and sheep imported from

France, Canada, and Britain have been crossed with tough local breeds to produce better quality meat and wool.

In the area around Shihhot, where Mongols outnumber Hans, national costume is still worn although costly, and less practical than the Chinese "blues". And Mongol is spoken almost exclusively. Our conversations had to be translated from Chinese into Mongol, and back again.

In the urban and commune shops all the traditional necessities of Mongol life are available—riding boots, clothing, pipes with long stems and small bowls, bricks, tea, silver jewelry, rugs and all manner of horse tackle, including the wooden saddles with high pommels, beautifully decorated in red and gold.

Throughout Inner Mongolia all official documents are written in both Mongol and Chinese, as are posters and other announcements in

factories. However, the overriding impression is that there is more written Chinese to be seen than written Mongol. That is hardly surprising, perhaps, when Chinese outnumber Mongols by 16 to one.

The central Government has often been accused of "sinifying" the minority nationalities areas of China, and it is undeniable that a great number of Han Chinese have been moved into the area. It is also true that Inner Mongolia has been truncated, with the eastern and western extremes lopped off to form part of those provinces which surround the autonomous region.

But on the credit side, plague and syphilis, once endemic, have been wiped out; even nomadic children attend peripatetic schools; large desert areas have been reclaimed; and the industry and agriculture run by the Han Chinese being economic benefits that are of great assistance to the Mongols.

China already exceeds £8m. per annum mainly in exports through our subsidiaries. Dodwell & Co., Gilman & Co., Rucker & Slann, Gibb Livingston, Clarke & Smith and J.H. Little. The product range includes everything from bristles to baskets and spices to scientific instruments.

The volume and variety of product is but a start. Our principals and trading partners throughout the world can now take advantage of the experience and expertise which we have established.

The volume of trade between Inchcape and

# Trading with China?

Lloyds Bank International, the international bank in the Lloyds Bank Group, has strong links with The People's Republic of China and its senior executives regularly visit the country. Through its international network of branches and offices, LBI is well placed to respond to the needs of customers for all their banking requirements related to trade with China.

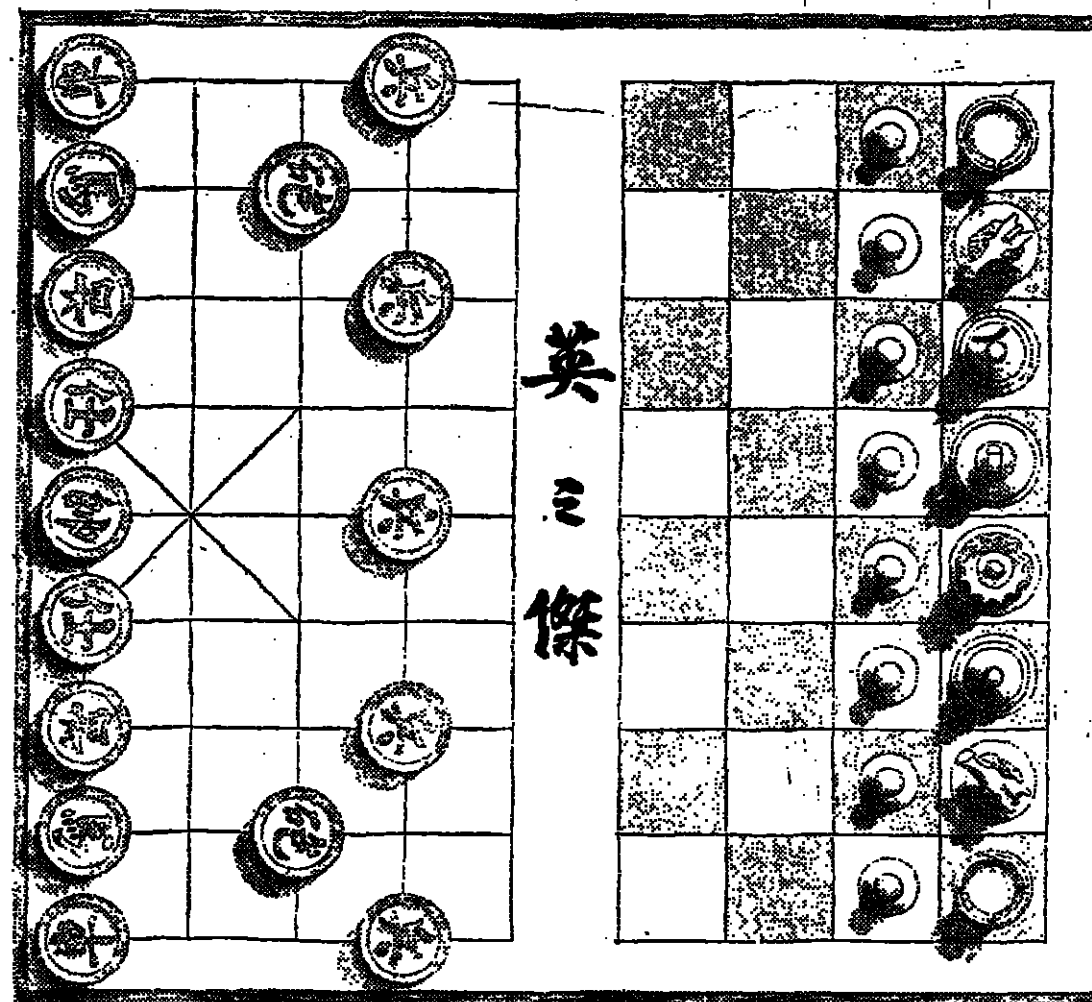
And, in particular, to enable suppliers to offer deferred payment terms for major development projects in China.

The Bank, with its subsidiary and associate banks, has branches and offices throughout Latin America and Western Europe and in Bahrain, Cairo, Chicago, Dubai, Hong Kong, Kuala Lumpur, Manila, Nassau, New York, Seoul, Singapore, Sydney, Tehran and Tokyo.

**LLOYDS BANK INTERNATIONAL**

40/66 Queen Victoria St., London EC4P 4EL. Tel: 01-248 9822  
A member of the Lloyds Bank Group

LBI, the Bank of London & South America and their subsidiaries have offices in: Argentina, Australia, Bahamas, Bahrain, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Cayman Islands, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Guatemala, Guernsey, Honduras, Hong Kong, Iran, Japan, Jersey, Malaysia, Mexico, Monaco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Singapore, Spain, Switzerland, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, U.S.A., U.S.S.R., Uruguay, Venezuela.



## OPENING MOVE

The People's Republic of China is potentially one of the largest trading markets in the world but, with domestic policies and problems taking first priority, external trading links have developed slowly.

But China is changing, developing and expanding her industries. As she changes, so her need to import technology, machinery, goods and services, and to export products, is growing.

The volume of trade between Inchcape and

China already exceeds £8m. per annum mainly in exports through our subsidiaries. Dodwell & Co., Gilman & Co., Rucker & Slann, Gibb Livingston, Clarke & Smith and J.H. Little. The product range includes everything from bristles to baskets and spices to scientific instruments.

The volume and variety of product is but a start. Our principals and trading partners throughout the world can now take advantage of the experience and expertise which we have established.

**Inchcape**  
& Co. Limited



40 St. Mary Axe, London EC3A 8EU. Tel: 01-283 4680. Telex: 885395 and 885396

Dodwell & Co., Gilman & Co. Ltd., Rucker & Slann Co. Ltd., Gibb Livingston & Co. Ltd., Clarke & Smith Co. Ltd., J.H. Little Group.



# Take a ride on SUCCESS.

When you get down to it there is only one way to judge an airline. The only sure guide is increased passenger support. Over the last three years we have increased our passengers at the rate of 5 1/2% a year. Considered this way we at P.A. come out very near the top of the airline league.

One of the copybook success stories of recent years, acknowledged by the international press. So make a ride on success. It's a great feeling.



PA International  
Great people, great service.





New Printing House Square, London, WC1X 8EZ. Telephone: 01-837 1234

## CLOSED SHOP: CLOSED RANKS

In the critical debate on trade unions and the closed shop, the Conservative conference demonstrated once again yesterday the party's instinct for power. There can be little doubt that a majority of the conference would have liked to call for a ban on the closed shop. The most spontaneous applause was attracted by attacks on its evils, the infringements of human dignity it can bring about, and the injustices it perpetrates. But the conference was alive to the dangers of pursuing a policy that might be interpreted as an open challenge to the unions and thereby stoke up the electorate's fears that a Conservative government would bring a return to the days of conflict. There was also the fear of committing a future Conservative administration to a line that could not be enforced. So the debate ended with Mr Prior free to continue on a more moderate course than his critics would wish.

This was achieved partly by a characteristically adroit exercise in conference management. There was no way in which the conference could have voted for a harder line than Mr Prior offered. He blandly assumed that the somewhat imprecisely worded motion calling for a change in the law was in keeping with his own policy, even though that seeks a negotiated mode of practice to govern the introduction and operation of the closed shop and would turn to be law only as a last resort.

One should be a little cautious here in claiming that Mr

Prior's approach has been specifically endorsed by the conference. But he received a standing ovation from most representatives; there was no conflict, or embarrassing difference of emphasis, between his speech and Sir Keith Joseph's earlier in the day; and Mr Prior may fairly claim to have emerged successfully from the challenge of this debate.

In terms of electoral politics that is a good outcome for the party. The Shadow cabinet have managed to present a united front to the country and to avoid upsetting the unions. The Conservatives have appeared as a party opposed in principle to the closed shop but determined to move cautiously in dealing with it, bearing in mind the experience of the Heath administration in passing industrial relations legislation that then proved ineffective in practice.

This wary disapproval may well be quite an accurate reflection of public opinion today, disliking the excesses of union power yet hesitating to confront it. But to say this is to beg the critical question: Would this approach be effective in coping with the abuse concerned? It is nothing to do with government, said one speaker, how unions and employers sort out their affairs. But that is not strictly true. The more mature and constructive way between unions and employers the better it will be. In this as in other fields it is a good principle that so far as possible the people with direct responsibility should

take the decisions. But no government should divest itself of responsibility for protecting individuals against great injustices. The closed shop can and does in certain circumstances involve considerable injustice against individuals. It may deprive them of their very livelihood. So the question to be asked of Conservative policy in this field is whether, politically circumspect as it may be, it is also adequate for the protection of personal liberties.

The danger with any code of practice is that it may come to establish the very procedure against which it is supposed to be a safeguard. In one significant respect, however, Mr Prior yesterday strengthened the terms of the proposed code. In the policy document published this week, *The Right Approach to the Economy*, it was stated that one of the principles that would be included in the code would be that a closed shop agreement should be made only with the consent of a majority of all the work people involved. Yesterday Mr Prior declared that "only if a massive majority vote in favour will negotiations proceed".

That is a distinct improvement. At the least there should be more than a simple majority before such a limitation on the right to work can be introduced. It is reasonable that the Conservatives, as a party expecting to form the next government, should be concerned that their proposals should be practical, but they must also be effective.

## JOE CHAMBERLAIN WOULD NOT HAVE APPROVED

is in a way appropriate that the maiden run of the Church of England's new machine for quelling bishops should have been made in a blaze of controversy for the installation of the machine was itself a matter of controversy and an occasion for arguments about the defects of its design. It came in answer to criticisms of the old way of doing things, which was widely held to be too secretive, too removed from the democratic mode, and a bastion for the present age. The Prime Minister had let it be known that the continued appointment of diocesan bishops by the Queen on the advice of a chief minister was a condition of Establishment, but that long as the form of appointment was preserved the church would help itself to more of the business of choice. The outcome is that the church has set up a Crown Appointments Commission consisting of six members chosen from the General Synod, four from the vacant dioceses, the two archbishops and the non-voting appointments of the commission for the Prime Minister in order of preference. It makes his own recommendation to the Queen and if he cannot approve either name he may refer it to the House of Lords.

One objection raised against the procedure was that confidentiality would be impossible to preserve, and sure enough, it came fairly early in the process of filling the Birmingham diocese that the Bishop of Northampton, Dr Hugh

Montefiore, was a front runner—and his choice has now been confirmed. The prospect of his appointment caused civic voices to be raised in protest, and one can see why. The genius of Birmingham, what makes it hum, is its dedication to technical progress and its exploitation in manufacturing and trade. It is the city of brass, motors and municipal enterprise. Boulton and Watt are its early and abiding heroes, and their astonishing capacity was unwavering by philosophical second thoughts about the feasibility of maximum expansion of production or the values implicit in high technology. And here was this priest from Cambridge and the London suburbs, about to be presented to Birmingham, who for years has been blowing the ecological whistle against the very thrusts which have made the place what it is.

Never mind his cautious if naive speculation of ten years ago about the sexual orientation of Jesus Christ—that is but one instance of his liberal theology, and Birmingham has got on well before with a liberal theologian as its bishop. It is Dr Montefiore's active sympathy with the ecological critique of advanced industrial society and his hostility to its dazzling but vulnerable symbol, the Concorde, which is alleged to amount to incompatibility with a diocese of the industrial West Midlands. As well make a pacifist chaplain-general to the forces. If the bishopric were in the gift of the chamber of commerce Dr

Montefiore would not be the man.

These views cannot have escaped the attention of the appointments commission. It has chosen either to ignore them or to challenge them, and a case can be made out for either form of rejection. They could be ignored on the grounds that the diocese of Birmingham comprehends a great deal more than its industrial ethos and a lingering belief in sanctification by manufacture; that it contains men and women of all conditions and with the usual variety of motivation; and that the pastoral and intellectual qualities possessed by Dr Montefiore are of much more relevance than the volume of newspaper copy generated by the expression of his views on secular topics. And they could be challenged on the grounds that it is not for the church necessarily to accommodate itself, by its selection of bishops or by any other act, to the dominant secular preoccupations of any particular place or time; that it is its duty to bring these things before other standards of judgment; and that a man who is inclined to do just that is positively fitted to the post.

If that is the spirit in which the new appointments commission is going to work the Church of England is in for a lively time. And a troubled time, for its constitution as the Established church, its social orientation and its comprehensive character set fairly close limits to the pursuit of a policy of stirring things up in the secular domain.

## PROTECTING THE PURITY OF ANTARCTICA

What happens in Antarctica is of considerable global importance. Physical and climatic changes in this region affect currents in thousands of miles away and the weather of countries at the opposite end of the world. Information collected in Antarctica is of incalculable practical value to scientists in many fields: meteorology, geology, oceanography and biology among them. Recently the region has been the focus of a major international conference, one of the many international arrangements that have been unsullied by political conflict. Scientists from Russia, Chile, the United States and South Africa have gathered in the collection of scientific data in one of the few areas of the world still free from pollution and other man-made interfering factors. This cooperation has been ideal in spite of the existence of territorial claims (in some cases overlapping) by some of the countries with stakes in Antarctica, which are held by the others. The 1959 Antarctic Treaty of 1959 suspends such territorial demands in the interests of peaceful cooperation. That

treaty, however, did not envisage that the resources of Antarctica, whether mineral or living, would assume commercial, as distinct from scientific or strategic, importance.

That has now happened. The existence of vast quantities of krill, whose high protein content makes it potentially important for the nutritional requirements of the developing nations, and the possibility—it is too soon to tell with any certainty—that there may be commercially exploitable oil deposits off the ice mass, have turned greedy eyes towards Antarctica. It is a measure of the responsible approach of the thirteen Antarctic powers, who have just ended a three-week conference in London, that they have managed to extend the suspension on territorial claims to cover oil and fish as well as peering the establishment of permanent rules to govern the exploitability of those resources.

How long that cooperative spirit can last in the face of financial temptation is open to question. Those countries with territorial ambitions, finding that the area they covet includes rich fishing grounds or, in the longer term, productive oilfields, may

not easily be able to resist asserting jurisdiction over it. There is the danger, too, that countries not subject to the existing Antarctic Treaty arrangements, and hitherto uninterested in that part of the world, may start looking to it with less than scrupulous concern for its environmental purity. The third world, too, is becoming interested in ensuring that it gets a share of any tangible benefits which may come about.

It is imperative that Antarctica does not become a free-for-all. It is not just a question of who gets the krill and the oil, but of the activities in exploiting those resources which might harm, perhaps irretrievably, the continent's ecosystem. The consequences of that could be profound and irreversible. The world's climate, and hence its food supply, could be affected. The loss of the valuable and varied scientific information now being obtained in the region could equally have adverse practical effects. It is essential that an internationally acceptable regime be set up to regulate all exploitative activities in the Antarctic. The issue is of far more than regional significance.

insurgents from entering the country. In keeping with the dangers inherent in the use of all weaponry (which surely need hardly be said), mistakes and error will occur. Soldier will accidentally shot comrade; terrorist might injure terrorist. However, these terrorists elect not to fight a conventional war, but instead surreptitiously infiltrate themselves into peopled areas, which in the exclusive terrain, embesment the civilian in circumstances of deplorable vulnerability.

Knowing that the Rhodesian Army is eighty per cent black, with black officers, can the Bishop be serious in his statement that mere callous unconcern is responsible for most black civilian casualties? Can he believe, too, that the inadvertent

## Welfare benefits in Ulster

From Professor Thomas Wilson

Sir, The discussion of human rights in Ulster has been prolonged in duration but restricted in scope. Thus attention continues to be heavily concentrated on complaints about the behaviour of the police and the army to the neglect of other aspects of the situation. May I refer to one of them?

Little attention has been paid to the remarkable way in which Ulster's welfare state has continued to function during these terrible years—a welfare state that is almost identical with that in Great Britain. Thus the health service has been sustained remarkably well, as it could not have been without the quiet devotion and courage of doctors and nurses. The supply of cash benefits has also been kept up everywhere. Both under the old Stormont régime and under direct rule, special efforts were made to ensure that the welfare services would be maintained even in the "no go" areas.

Although "Free Derry" had its boundary posts manned by armed members of the IRA, the flow of welfare benefits on which "Free Derry" was so heavily dependent continued to be received. Until quite recently, the authority of government was severely undermined in S Armagh; but it was taken for granted both by government and by rebels that there would be no interruption to the flow of benefits. Even today those who have taken the Queen's shilling are liable to be shot in Crossmaglen; but those who bring the Queen's pounds are safe enough.

I do not wish, for my part, to suggest that government has been wrong in keeping up the supply of benefits to "no go" areas. But it is interesting to ask how many other countries would have been able to do so. Would the USA? Or Sweden? Or all the other members of the EEC? Probably some would have done so. In others government might have taken the line that benefits could not go where the police could not go.

What we know for certain is that the Russian Government would not have behaved as we have done. It is inconceivable that the Kremlin would allow "no go" areas to continue in existence when these areas were being subjected to a sufficiently brutal use of force. It would be quite absurd to suppose that such areas would not only be allowed to exist but would be supplied with welfare benefits, year after year. Bullets, not benefits, is the Soviet reward to armed rebels. Of course this has not prevented the Communists in Russia and elsewhere from expressing their horror at the allegedly repressive measures adopted by Britain in Ulster.

In the international discussion of human rights, it is usually felt that the British Government has somewhat different assessment might be made if we were to take greater pains to present a balanced account of the situation and of what we have been trying to do. For which British Government in 1976 in which Britain has sought to respect human rights even in circumstances of the greatest difficulty.

Yours faithfully,  
T. WILSON,  
Professor of Political Economy,  
University of Glasgow,  
Glasgow,  
October 8.

## Peace Prize winners

From Mr Peter Cadogan

Sir, Having just spent three days at the conference of the *Communist Peace People* in Northern Ireland, may I suggest that you are mistaken in your editorial assessment (October 11) of the work of the Communist Peace People and their friends.

They have successfully accomplished what I am sure is an extraordinary achievement. They began in an emotional explosion against violence; but explosions, however, are soon over. If they are to be of significance, their programme must be translated into lasting forms, ie, aims, objects and methods that can develop over the years. The three day conference clearly demonstrated that this extremely difficult operation has been successfully accomplished.

Two things are noteworthy. For the first time, this country women have taken an initiative outside their traditional concerns and established a non-party political leadership with which men are glad to work. I can think of no precedent for this. Although this country women before 1914 Gandhi discovered that in the context of non-violence there is an entirely new leading role for women. The *Peace People* certainly confirm this discovery. There has been much talk about community politics in recent years in England, it has never actually arrived, never elaborated a body of ideas and a structure that make it fully ineluctable and practical as a political alternative. This is now happening with the *Peace People* in Northern Ireland. It is my opinion that they are providing a lead for all of us and that their future will be even more significant than their past. It will be our loss if our political disenchantment blinds us to their achievement.

Yours faithfully,  
PETER CADOGAN,  
General Secretary,  
South Place Ethical Society,  
Conway Hall,  
25 Red Lion Square, WC1.  
October 11.

## IRA and the baby

From Mr H. A. Jacobs

Sir, I read in your paper today (October 10) that the Provisional IRA killed Mrs Hearty because she was part of the "British War Machine". I also read that the gunman tried to kill her baby daughter. Is she also part of the "British War Machine"?

Yours faithfully,  
HOWARD JACOBS,  
48 Weybeck Street, W1,  
October 10.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

## Paying the police a competitive wage

From the Chairman of the Joint Central Committee of the Police Federation of England and Wales

Sir, The police service of England and Wales now has at least 1,000 fewer policemen than it did at the start of the year. Although this loss has been offset in numerical terms by the recruitment of more women, a service which began the year some 10,000 men short of its establishment is suffering a manpower hemorrhage which might well prove fatal to the prospects of maintaining the rule of law. Throughout the country, experienced officers are leaving the police.

There are other factors, but no one with first hand knowledge of the position doubts that wholly inadequate pay is the main reason for the serious wastage of police officers. This view, which has been expressed by the Police Federation for the past two years, is now being endorsed by chief officers in many areas, including the Metropolitan Police Commissioner.

The losses being experienced by the police service have to be seen against a background of massive unemployment statistics. The police are accustomed to manpower difficulties in time of full employment, there is no precedent for what is happening now.

Meanwhile, the problems facing the police continue to increase. We are now dealing with well over two million indictable crimes every year. Police officers are being assaulted and injured on duty at the rate of more than 1,000 a month. Crimes of violence have more than doubled in the past 10 years. Civil disorder presents a real threat. Thuggery and hooliganism threaten police officers and citizens alike.

It is the plain duty of the Prime Minister and the Home Secretary to act in the national interest, and to act at once. The Police Federation has submitted to the Home Secretary a list of demands which are spelled out. We have demonstrated how since the Royal Commission on the Police of 1960, the pay of the police has declined to 54 per cent below the levels established by

the Commission. We have pointed out how police pay needs to be reconsidered in the light of all the changes since 1960. Our claim is substantial, but it represents the only possible solution to the current crisis.

So far we have heard nothing from the Government beyond vague assurances of their support for the police in the difficulties in which they are facing. Assurances of support will do nothing to stop the life blood of the service draining away. What is needed is quick and effective action to demonstrate good faith.

The police service operates under legal restrictions which prevent its members from expressing their deep discontent in the way in which all other groups may do so. It is not therefore surprising that each month hundreds of valuable police officers are voting with their feet.

Of those who remain, the Government knows that morale has never been lower and that the possibility of industrial action, albeit in breach of the law, is no longer ruled out. For many years the police have exercised patience and responsibility. The elected leaders of the service are now faced with sustained pressure from the membership to take action which they know could have tragic, even catastrophic, results.

It is time for Mr Callaghan and Mr Rogers to make their official March. The Prime Minister told us personally that the constable had to be restored to the pay position he secured from the Royal Commission. In May, that promise was repeated and endorsed by Mr Rogers. In October, we wait to hear how and when the pledge is to be honoured.

Sir, November may well be too late.  
Yours faithfully,  
JAMES JARDINE,  
Chairman, Joint Central Committee,  
Police Federation of England and Wales,  
15-17 Langley Road,  
Surrey,  
October 10.

## Radical thought

From Dr Ted Honderich

Sir, What is McCarthyism, and do we have an instance of it in the American Higher Education? The pamphlet, *McCarthyism*, by Julius Gould for the so-called Institute for the Study of Conflict?

McCarthyism, in one principal part, is the practice of assuming someone's guilt on the basis of association, and of trying to lead others to make the same assumption. Early on in the pamphlet, Marxists and radical writers and teachers are divided into two groups, the guilty and the rest. The guilty are those who silence critics, avoid evidence, cheat, lie and so on. The other group of writers and teachers, those whose existence must of course be admitted even in the pamphlet, do not do such things but remain in what is called the scholarly mode.

At the end of the pamphlet about 120 names are listed, those of the speakers at the summer schools of the American Communist Party in 1950 and 1957. There is no word of "evidence" in the pamphlet about something like 115 of these people. They are not even mentioned elsewhere in the pamphlet, as readers of *The Times* may not have gathered from your critical leader (September 21) or the subsequent correspondence. They are all guilty by association.

McCarthyism, in two other principal parts, is the imputing of undefined or obscure guilt, and the imputing of guilt for certain reasons other than association. In the pamphlet one finds that Penguin Books is no longer alone among British publishing houses in having a "role" in advancing Marxist and radical thought. The Penguin plot is joined by Routledge, Kegan Paul, and then their notorious house is joined by Macmillan, and that Red firm by Heinemann. The charge is unclear and the evidence entirely wanting. Indeed the whole thing is insane, as was so much of the utterance of Joseph McCarthy.

In a fourth principal part, McCarthyism has to do with bringing extra-legal pressure to bear on those who are deemed guilty. They are to be denied work or whatever. The pamphlet, in quite the style of some of the recent pieces, includes a barely coherent suggestion that the parent company of Heinemann, and also sister companies of the publishing house, to concern themselves. The directors of Penguin Ltd, which is called to attention by name,

## Plea bargaining

From Sir David Napley

Sir, Professor Zander (October 11) attacks my criticism of the book *Negotiated Justice*. The ground that although a member of the Consultative Committee, I "did not attend a single one of the meetings". He did not mention, as I suspect he knew, that I was appointed on the understanding that it was unlikely that I would be able to attend many, if any, of the meetings. What he asserts, however, is like saying that I am unable to evaluate the work of War and Peace because I was not present when Tolstoy wrote it! Since, moreover, the methods for the "study" were neither submitted to nor approved by the Committee, the journey to Birmingham for the very few meetings which have taken place would hardly have been worthwhile. The then Chairman of the Bar is well able, if so minded, to deal with the assertion that he tried to persuade the Home Secretary to prevent publication. For my part, I urged in writing that the statements of the 121 convicted criminals should be subjected to proper research conditions and the facts and conclusions published as part of a fully authorized report, after adequate consideration by the Consultative Committee.

The Law Society, as Professor Zander well knew, has neither considered nor expressed any view on the book or the so-called "research". He correctly states that I challenged the findings upon the book of the Emeritus Professors. What I wrote, as he also knew, was that to say the research was "academically respectable" did not

necessarily mean that it was right or reliable, and to say that "the conclusions are reasonably drawn from the evidence, so far as one can judge from the manuscripts alone" is no more than saying that one is justified in drawing an inference of guilt when you have only heard the evidence for the prosecution.

No one complains, least of all I, of the admirable work of the academics who devote themselves to the task for which they were appointed, namely, teaching undergraduates those matters which they have paid their fees to learn. My criticism of the University facilities ought not to be used as a basis for what might be regarded as journalistic activity.

At a time when criminal legal aid is costing the country £50m a year, it is unwise and misguided to protest and allege grave injustice because those who are unquestionably guilty of criminal offences, manifestly capable of proof, are strongly but fairly persuaded to admit their guilt so as to avoid a waste of money and court time on unworthy causes to the detriment and delay of cases which should properly and speedily be contested.

It would be helpful to ascertain to what extent the present breakdown in law and order is attributable to the repeated denigration of the legal system and lawyers, by what some may believe is little more than popular journalism masquerading under the guise of representative, reliable and responsible research, conducted by persons of proven practical experience.  
Yours faithfully,  
DAVID NAPLEY,  
107-115 Long Acre, WC2,  
October 11.

## Future of direct-grant schools

From Mr Norman St John Stevas, MP for Chelmsford (Conservative)

Sir, The Headmaster of Plymouth College (Letters, October 6) asks if there is a "guarantee" that the Direct Grant status to be restored by the next Conservative Government will not be revoked again by a future Labour Government. This is a very fair question and of course the fair answer is that there can be no absolute guarantee, successor governments can always repeal earlier legislation.

However, our new "assisted places" scheme will be far more secure than the previous Direct Grant, and much less likely to be reversed, even by the Socialists of the future, for the following reasons:—

1. The new scheme will be set up by a separate Act of Parliament, not merely by regulations as before. It would therefore require a further Act of Parliament to reverse it, and as we have shown over the 1976 Act, a determined Conservative Opposition can delay such legislation.

2. Parents of children who, therefore, at the very least have original years' notice before any change could be made, rather than an almost "overnight" declaration from the Government.

3. The new scheme does not put the school entirely dependent upon State funds; there is a partnership between parents paying some of the fees and the State paying the rest.

One of the difficulties of the old Direct Grant system was that most of the Roman Catholic ones, was that they were highly dependent upon a large number of "free" places.

Perhaps the best "guarantee" of all is that the scheme will become so popular with so many more parents that it will become politically impossible for any future Socialist Government to reverse it.

Yours faithfully,  
NORMAN ST JOHN STEVAS,  
Opposition Spokesman for Education, Science and the Arts,  
House of Commons,  
October 7.

## Productivity in Britain

From Mr D. G. Layton

Sir, As one who has consistently argued that inadequate productivity has been the basic cause of our relative economic backwardness over the past 30 years, I applaud the main thesis of Mr Rees-Mogg's articles of September 28 and October 5. It seems to me indisputable that, in the long run, both higher real wages and higher employment depend on greater productivity. It is what happens in the short run that bothers me, particularly if (as Mr Rees-Mogg, I think rightly, suggests) a major cause of inadequate productivity is overmanning.

Suppose that a firm reduces its workforce by 10 per cent and still manages to produce the same amount of goods. It can then afford to pay its remaining workforce more or reduce the price of its goods, or increase its profits (whether distributed to shareholders or ploughed back into the business)—or a mixture of all these things. Whatever the mixture, the eventual outcome seems certain. At best, a reduction, or at worst stability, in the price of the firm's goods will increase the demand for them. The increased demand will stimulate the purchase of more machinery by the firm and create more jobs.

But all this will take time. What happens in the meantime to the unfortunate 10 per cent of the original workforce who have lost their jobs? Will they rest content, living on social security benefits, and consoling themselves with the thought that in a year or two's time the extra demand generated by their sacrifice will give them either their old jobs back or new jobs elsewhere? I doubt it.

Perhaps Mr Rees-Mogg can suggest a solution to this short term but important practical difficulty? Yours faithfully,  
D. G. LAYTON,  
33 Cranborne Avenue,  
Eastbourne,  
East Sussex.

From Mr Stephen Pryor

Sir, I would sooner be a poor Englishman than a rich Japanese: perhaps more important, I sincerely do not want to be rich. What worker has only his productivity to sell? That is the result. I have my creativity, personality, skill and intelligence, and I shall be content, or at worst, I shall be content to force my employer to buy these also. If he chooses to ignore these, he will get precious little of my productivity.

The class war is no longer between the haves and have nots, but between the haves and won't haves. Good luck to the more productive: in time they too will see the god of productivity for what it is. Perhaps by then the won't haves will.

Yours, etc.,  
STEPHEN PRYOR,  
36 Armlay Grange Avenue,  
Leeds,  
Yorkshire.

## Eldridge Cleaver

From Miss Marghanita Laski

Sir, It is depressing to find Bernard Levin devoting such adulatory praise to Eldridge Cleaver for his change of heart (October 7). Certainly many of us will be relieved that a potentially powerful man has been converted from a violent to a peaceful creed. But to be converted from one irrationally-based belief to another is no more a sign of "maturity" than it is to fall in love with a new person and discard the last one.

Yours faithfully,  
MARGHANITA LASKI,  
Capo di Monte,  
Windmill Hill, NW3.











# Dollar devaluation 'no solution' for US deficit

From Frank Vogel  
United States Economics Correspondent  
Washington, Oct 11

Top American Administration officials and several leading private economists predicted today that the balance of payments deficit might be higher in 1978 than this year's record total.

They gave a warning, however, that the solution to the nation's payments problems did not rest in a depreciation of the exchange rate of the dollar.

Dr Lawrence Krause, of the Brookings Institution, however, disagreed. He told a congressional committee that some correction in the "over-valuation" of the dollar would be helpful.

He said some people feared that a decline in the value of the dollar would signal a loss of confidence in the United States, but "such a fear is totally misplaced".

The experts and officials appearing before the Joint Economic Committee of the Congress today all said that protectionism was rising throughout the world.

Dr William Nordhaus, a member of

President Carter's Council of Economic Advisers, reflected the widely shared view on this matter. "Depressed economic conditions", he said, "are fueling the fires of protectionism everywhere".

Increased American protectionism would invite retaliation, promote higher international inflation and inevitably result in increased unemployment.

Mr Anthony Solomon, the Treasury Under-Secretary for Monetary Affairs, predicted that both the trade and current account payments deficits in 1978 might be higher than the 1977 totals, which respectively amounted to \$30,000m (about £16,477m) and \$18,000m.

He said the dollar remained strong in terms of all foreign currencies taken together, and that it would continue to remain strong.

People abroad had confidence in the stability of the American economic and political situation, and in this context he pointed out: "Our economy is growing in two years—1976-1977—the increase in our market will be

greater than the equivalent of the entire economy of Britain."

Mr Solomon told the committee that to reduce the payments deficits the United States must continue to strengthen the domestic economy, export industries, limit exchange market intervention to the countering of disorderly conditions and "above all deal effectively with our energy problem".

He also said the United States must continue to urge countries with payments surpluses to expand their economies more rapidly.

On this point Congressman Henry Reuss, the committee's chairman, suggested that the Administration and the International Monetary Fund should do more to ensure that Japan allowed the yen to rise to a realistic level.

Mr Robert Slighton, a vice-president of the Chase Manhattan Bank, told the committee that the United States must continue to press Japan to dismantle its device arrangements which control international capital movements.

He said: "We suspect that these controls have worked to depress the value of the yen."

Dr Krause argued that such countries as Britain and Italy should be willing to hold more German marks rather than dollars in their reserves, and that aggressively discouraging countries from doing this the Germans were "shirking an important responsibility".

Congressman Reuss was exceptionally critical of the Administration for failing to do more to press the Japanese to allow the yen to appreciate strongly and for failing to press Japan to refrain from exchange market manipulation.

He added that the failure of Japan to accept more imports and to allow the yen to float upward was now "turning the American labour movement into a protectionist".

"I am concerned about our continued effort to keep this problem under the sofa. We are plenty gutsy in imposing import quotas, but so terribly timid on blowing the whistle on exchange market manipulation."

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### Coach operators' EEC dilemma

From the Director General of the Confederation of British Road Passenger Transport.

Sir, Like Mr G. K. Newman of the RHA (Letters, October 10), I found the article by Michael Baily a valuable exposition of the problems associated with EEC drivers' hours regulations. However, Mr Newman's conclusion that "the road transport industry here genuinely cannot afford to comply with the existing regulations by January, 1978" misses the point so far as the bus and coach industry is concerned.

The consequences for passenger transport are far more serious than for the carriage of goods. Transport is but one element in the price of goods and services. On drivers' work will not result in any commodity ceasing to be produced. Yet that is, in effect, what EEC Regulation 543/69 will do for passenger transport: many services will be withdrawn because there are insufficient drivers holding the necessary PSV driving licence, or because they have been made

totally uneconomic. Flexibility of operation is vital while passengers have to be carried every day and night throughout the year.

Regulation 543/69 will act against the interests of passengers, drivers, conductors and operating companies with no compensating benefits. Britain has had laws controlling drivers' hours for nearly 50 years (before any other European country) but our pattern of work does not fit the EEC Regulation. Our case against 543/69 is a strong one, based on practical reality, not on abstract theory.

Recently an official of the European Commission visited bus and coach depots in this country. His first reaction was that the duty schedules were very reasonable and we would have no trouble in meeting the EEC requirements. It had to be explained how the schedules contravened those requirements in many ways. Moreover, trade union representatives present told him that the existing schedules had been negotiated

to suit the convenience of drivers as well as the needs of the public, and the EEC Regulation could not satisfy either.

Bus and coach operators have been active in Europe since 1969 in trying to expose the danger of 543/69, but neither in negotiating Britain's entry into the Community nor in the later renegotiations. Now Mr Newman's article, which is a virtually impossible task. Hard as the Secretary of State is trying to raise the issue from a political to a practical basis, he is handicapped by British Government silence in the past.

If, or when, the public have to suffer increased fares and withdrawal of service, it should be understood that this is in no way the fault of the bus and coach industry.

Yours truly,  
D. R. QUINN  
Sarkis House,  
52 Lincoln's Inn Fields,  
London WC2A 3LZ,  
October 11.

### No justification for 'penal' tax on pensioners' income

From Dr G. A. Wilkinson.

Sir, I wonder how many of your readers are aware of the grossly inequitable operation of the income tax regulations in regard to old age pensioners with a modest income?

This follows from the progressive reduction in age allowance on a sliding scale if one's gross income exceeds a certain limit. Take as example a married couple of pensionable age with a gross income in excess of £3,500. The age allowance which they receive is reduced from the original value of £1,765 by two thirds of the amount by which their gross income exceeds £3,500, until it reaches £420.50.

This progressive reduction of the tax free allowance for a married pensioner couple having a gross income lying between £3,500 and £4,205 is, in effect, a gross income of £4,205 the allowance has diminished to a value of £1,295.50 appropriate to a married couple below pensionable age. Beyond this upper limit of income, the allowance is then held at £1,295.50.

This progressive reduction of the tax free allowance for a married pensioner couple having a gross income lying between £3,500 and £4,205 is, in effect, a gross income of £4,205 the allowance has diminished to a value of £1,295.50 appropriate to a married couple below pensionable age. Beyond this upper limit of income, the allowance is then held at £1,295.50.

Opening an engineering exhibition in Newcastle upon Tyne, he said the demand for new ships was continuously falling and a record tonnage of ships was laid up. In the North-east, where 40 per cent of British shipbuilding was located, for every man or woman in shipbuilding there were at least three in supporting industries.

The first priority was to go all out for new orders for merchant ships.

be reached for a taxable income in excess of £10,000 for a couple below pensionable age. Thus an honest version of the Inland Revenue's tax tables for the pensioner couple would read:

Gross income	taxation rate %
0-1765	0
1765-3500	27
3500-4205	34
4205-7295	40
7295-8295	50
8295-9295	57
etc.	etc.

It is assumed in this table that the age allowance for which the couple is eligible is the age allowance and that the remainder of their income is taxable.

There can be no justification for such a form of penal provision as those in the £3,500-£4,205 gross income band. Surely it could be much more equitable to lump the third and fourth bands together into a common taxation rate of 38 per cent, or to abandon the subterfuge of age allowance reduction altogether.

Yours faithfully,  
G. A. WILKINSON,  
10 Jubilee Drive,  
Ash Vale,  
Surrey, GU12 5JN,  
October 4.

### Inland Revenue and a question of privacy

From Mr K. A. Sherwood.

Sir, Your correspondent Mr L. D. Morgan (September 29) has not made enough of the fact that he has never authorized his building society to give information to the Inland Revenue. Neither do I expect he has authorized his bank to sell the Inland Revenue of the interest which has been credited to his deposit account; nor the BBC to report the fees which he has earned from broadcasting (if such be the case). But, notwithstanding Mr Morgan's protest, Parliament has authorized the

Inland Revenue to obtain such information from building societies, banks and fee-paying bodies like the BBC.

It is, regrettably, probably necessary for the Inland Revenue to have such powers, but why doesn't the law provide that a copy of all information so given be sent to the individual? This would be essential if self-assessment were introduced, but even now, much trouble and expense is caused by back-duty investigations which arise merely because taxpayers sometimes, quite genuinely, forget

to return a source of taxable income.

Above all, surely there is a basic question of privacy at stake. Why should people be forced to tell tales about themselves behind our backs? Perhaps the Committee on Data Protection will recommend a solution that is both administrative, practicable and fair to the individual taxpayer.

Yours faithfully,  
KENNETH A. SHERWOOD,  
6 Long Lane,  
London, E14 3JF,  
October 7.

## CBI urges delay of mini-Budget

By Malcolm Brown  
Industrial leaders are to ask the Chancellor next week to put off any mini-Budget until at least December.

Senior officials of the confederation, who will be seeing Mr Healey on October 19, are to tell him it would be unwise to stimulate the economy until it becomes much clearer which direction the trend in wage settlements is taking. The CBI believes this will not be evident until Christmas.

They will also tell the Chancellor that if he decides he must give some stimulation it should be by direct tax cuts, not a reduction in value added tax, and should preferably be in the form of a promise to be implemented in April.

Employers' leaders will also ask Mr Healey to consider some help for small companies and for concerns in the construction industry.

Latest results from the CBI's data bank indicate that the trend in pay settlements is slightly better than might have been expected. "But it is still very much touch and go", an official said.

At the end of the first 10 weeks since the finish of phase two, 493 claims covering 3,500,000 employees had been recorded and there were 167 settlements covering 600,000 employees. Nearly all settlements were within the Government's 10 per cent guideline and the few which were outside covered perhaps 2 to 3 per cent of the 600,000.

About one third of claims recorded would increase employment costs by over 30 per cent and the great majority were for more than 20 per cent.

## Du Pont's £29m rubber plant in N Ireland will mean fewer jobs

By Robert Rodwell

Du Pont's decision, announced simultaneously in New York and Belfast yesterday to invest £29m on a new synthetic rubber plant in Northern Ireland is not quite the economic boom to the province that it initially appeared to be.

The new plant, on Du Pont's £60m Maydown site at Londonderry, will in fact represent a permanent loss of between 600 and 1,000 jobs when it becomes operational in 1980, after a short-term gain during the construction phase, which will start next year.

Du Pont executives in Northern Ireland preferred their names not to be used after Mr Jeffrey Agate, the company's former regional director at Londonderry, was assassinated by the Provisional IRA last February.

They and Mr Concanon, the Northern Ireland Minister of State, made it clear in Stormont yesterday that failure to replace the company's existing neoprene synthetic rubber plant

with an entirely new process based on cheaper feedstock would have resulted in closure of the entire plant and the loss of at least 450 jobs.

Neoprene production at Maydown is based on imported petiole acetylene produced at a neighbouring British Oxygen plant established purely for the purpose and employing nearly 250.

The new process will use butadiene feedstock imported from as yet unselected oil refineries in Britain or Europe. Butadiene is considerably cheaper and is now the raw material of most synthetic rubber plants elsewhere.

When the new Maydown plant comes on stream in mid-1980 there will be scarcely any break in production and no pay-offs among Du Pont personnel, the BOC executives will become redundant and will be closed.

Du Pont's neoprene plant shares the same site, maintenance force and fixed overheads with three other processes,

employing Orion synthetic fibre, Ryline organic isocyanate foam liquid and Lycra elastane fibre, and together the Du Pont complex employs more than 2,000 people.

Du Pont managers made it clear yesterday that smooth labour and government relations in Northern Ireland persuaded the parent company to replace the uncompetitive Maydown plant.

Local executives, however, seemed confident that the decision would be in favour of retaining the Maydown plant, which is modern and entirely competitive. A crucial factor is likely to be the 30 per cent industrial electricity tariff cuts in Northern Ireland brought about by government subsidy a few weeks ago.

Concanon said the power price cut bringing costs down to prevailing British levels had been a key factor at the end of about three years of discussions between Stormont ministers, officials and senior Du Pont executives.



Admiral Sir Anthony Griffin: Situation "the most critical in the history of the industry".

## Anxiety over outlook for shipbuilders

World shipbuilding capacity will be four times the demand by 1980 if present trends continue, Admiral Sir Anthony Griffin, chairman of British Shipbuilders, said yesterday.

He described the situation for shipbuilders in Britain and Western Europe as the most critical in the history of the industry.

Opening an engineering exhibition in Newcastle upon Tyne, he said the demand for new ships was continuously falling and a record tonnage of ships was laid up. In the North-east, where 40 per cent of British shipbuilding was located, for every man or woman in shipbuilding there were at least three in supporting industries.

The first priority was to go all out for new orders for merchant ships.

## Building societies to discuss Abbey line on investment

By Margaret Stone

Building society leaders meet tomorrow to discuss the action of the Abbey National Building Society which has announced that it is breaking away from the Building Societies Association's rate structure by refusing to lower its investment rate to existing savers at the beginning of November.

At the moment no other large building society has come out in support of the Abbey line, but significantly it seems that all of the chief executives who are attending tomorrow's meeting have been given an open vote by their board. In other words it is the general opinion of the Abbey's directors that it is really needed when the general interest rate is rising again. Then, it is argued, it would be possible to hitch up the investment rate without consequential increase in the mortgage rate.

The other argument which is likely to be employed is that if all the societies do widen the margins between the investment and mortgage rate, the benefit of the increased spread could be given to the borrower as big mortgage interest rate cuts helps the Government in its fight against inflation.

On present form the odds are that the Abbey will be the child and left to go its own way. But, the free vote given to those attending the council meeting, means that the issue is still open.

and live off their fat. Abbey, which has got its computer programme complete and has plenty of money, is particularly well placed at the moment.

While most of the other societies could follow Abbey's example (although some find it more difficult) their arguments for not following suit are likely to win the day.

One school of thought believes that it is stupid to reward investors today when the money is pouring into the societies (some £450m is expected for September and October look equally good). Instead, better to save away the money until it is really needed when the general interest rate is rising again. Then, it is argued, it would be possible to hitch up the investment rate without consequential increase in the mortgage rate.

The other argument which is likely to be employed is that if all the societies do widen the margins between the investment and mortgage rate, the benefit of the increased spread could be given to the borrower as big mortgage interest rate cuts helps the Government in its fight against inflation.

On present form the odds are that the Abbey will be the child and left to go its own way. But, the free vote given to those attending the council meeting, means that the issue is still open.

## Increase in house prices slower in last quarter

House prices rose by 2 per cent in the third quarter of the year according to the housing indices published yesterday by the Nationwide Building Society.

This rate of increase is lower than that recorded in the previous quarter, when prices rose on average by just over 3 per cent, and also slightly lower than the rate of increase reported a year ago.

The Nationwide indices, covering new, modern and older properties, are based on approvals by the society each quarter, and are fairly up-to-date.

New house prices rose by 2 per cent, bringing the increase over the past 12 months to 10 per cent.

Modern second-hand properties rose by 2 per cent also, with the annual rate of increase being 7 per cent.

## Fewer private homes built

Private housing starts this year seem likely to be down from 130,000 in 1976, the second lowest total in ten years.

According to figures published today by the National House-Building Council, the consumer watchdog for private housing, starts in September totalled 12,602, a drop of 13 per cent from the same month last year. Completions at 13,005 were also down, by 8 per cent.

## Legal & General venture in unit-linked sector

Legal & General Assurance Societies have launched a new office in the country, mounting a big campaign to enter the unit-linked life assurance market.

Yesterday it officially unveiled its newly formed subsidiary, Legal & General Unit Assurance, whose units go on sale tomorrow.

Legal & General is the first assurance group to start up a new linked life company from scratch and back it with its own name and it will be spending £90,000 to get it off the ground.

A first the company will offer single premium and regular premium contracts linked to cash, equity, fixed interest, property and managed funds. These will be followed shortly by personal pension and top-up pension plans. All will be sold through brokers.

Other major assurance companies have entered the linked life industry in recent years, notably the Prudential, which rescued Ravenscroft Life in 1974 and has revamped it into the successful Vanbrugh Life company.

The Phoenix has recently taken over Property Growth and Sun Life has launched Solar Life.

## UK and France clash over portions for sea oil hunt

By Roger Vielvoe

France has rejected a claim that Britain has been robbed of 300 square miles of potentially promising oil-bearing seabed in the Western Approaches through a technical error in drawing the median line between British and French waters.

The Foreign and Commonwealth Office is informing the international arbitration panel of the error it has found in the judgement over the Western Approaches and is asking for a revision of the median line. An October 18 deadline has been set for clarifying any points from the judgement.

French government officials were asked to discuss a revision of the median line after the Hydrographer to the Navy discovered that the arbitration panel's cartographer failed to take account of the earth's curvature in drawing the off-shore boundary based on the judgement published in the summer.

Foreign Office representatives had entertained the former hope that the French would agree to discussions on the course of the line without the time-consuming business

of reconvening the arbitration panel.

But French reluctance to reopen discussions voluntarily is hardly surprising in view of speculation that several interesting geological structures lie in the small wedge-shaped sea area in contention. In view of the valuable oil-bearing territory that Britain lost in the northern part of the North Sea through ineffective negotiations with the Norwegians, technical errors in the Western Approaches judgement are likely to be pursued with vigour.

Britain also claims to have found an error in drawing the median line around the Channel Islands. According to the arbitrator's written judgement, the line around the islands should take into account the 12-mile fishing limit. But the line on the map does not appear to have made this distinction.

Renewed uncertainty about a small sector of the line is unlikely to delay designation of territory in the Western Approaches for oil exploration by the Department of Energy, and the inclusion of some of this area in the next round of licence distributions tentatively set for next spring.

## ASSOCIATED BISCUITS

### Interim report

Unaudited results for the 36 weeks ended 11th September 1977

	36 weeks 1977	36 weeks 1976	Year 1976
Sales	£200.6	£200.6	£200.6
UK companies	80,832	83,915	103,588
Overseas companies	46,978	43,887	65,364
Share of overseas associate	2,459	2,224	4,427
	130,069	110,026	173,359
Trading profit:			
UK companies	3,884	2,477	4,983
Overseas companies	2,724	3,840	5,311
	6,608	6,317	10,294
Interest payable and other items	1,028	454	125
Profit before tax	5,280	5,863	10,169
Estimated taxation	3,029	3,311	4,898
Profit after tax	2,251	2,552	5,271
Minority interests	322	413	810
Profit attributable to ABM	1,929	2,139	4,461
Earnings per Ordinary Share	4.2p	4.7p	10.2p

Interim dividend on Ordinary and A Ordinary Shares payable on 3.1.78 7.5% 6.6%

to shareholders on the register on 9.12.77.

Cost £634,000 £558,000

Note: The results of the overseas operations for the 36 weeks 1977 have been expressed in sterling at the rates of exchange approximating to those ruling at 11th September 1977.

Group Results  
The results for the first 36 weeks of 1977 reflect the difficult trading conditions encountered in several areas. Sales are up by 18% at £130 million. Pre-tax profits are down from £5,863,000 to £5,280,000.

United Kingdom Companies  
The principal reason for better profit figures in the UK is a much improved performance by Huntley Boome & Stevens. In the Biscuit and Confectionery Divisions the increased UK turnover represents price rather than volume; exports show a 42% increase.

Overseas Companies  
Results from Canada are disappointing due entirely to the David Company in Montreal which has experienced lower sales volume and reduced margins. Our French subsidiary met problems arising from its programme of new investment. Sales were good but efficiency was temporarily affected. The "Indianisation" of Britannia Biscuit Co. has been delayed, but should be completed early in 1978 when our holding will be brought below 40%.

Outlook  
Despite disappointing overseas figures, we feel confident in the future of all our international interests and we are actively planning to develop further overseas. In the UK, the biscuit and confectionery trades may continue to be difficult with volume increases only available at low margins, but we are optimistic about certain new products and we are implementing plans for improving cost-effectiveness in both production and sales areas. Nevertheless, the requirement to settle wage demands within the government guidelines must cause concern.

Dividend  
The permitted 1977 dividend (including 0.12% in respect of 1976 payable following the change in AGT to 24%) is 15.53%; of this total 7.50% has been declared as an interim. The 0.12% payable in respect of 1978 will be added to 1976 for dividend control calculations.

The Associated Biscuit Manufacturers Limited

Huntley & Palmers-Jacob Peck Frean-O.P. Chocolate



## Parker Knoll Limited

### Profit Tops £2½ million

	1977	1976
	£'000	£'000
Group sales	17,299	14,694
Profit before tax	2,268	1,747
Profit after tax	1,158	839
Earnings per 25p share	25.6p	18.5p
Dividend payments per share	3.226p	2.889p

Points made by the Chairman, Mr. M. H. T. Jourdan

- ★ Profit doubled in 2 years.
- ★ Record exports at £2.1 million.
- ★ Net assets per share 123p.

## UNITED BRITISH SECURITIES TRUST LIMITED

Secretary—Investment Trust Services Limited

### Three year summary of results

Year ended	Gross Revenue	Ordinary shares— Earned per share	Ordinary shares— Paid per share	Gross Assets (less current liabilities)	Net Assets (less current liabilities)
30th June	£'000			£'000	£'000
1975	2,632	6.52p	6.40p	55,910	24,000
1976	2,693	6.83p	6.85p	61,076	27,220
1977	3,086	7.95p	7.95p	69,390	30,300

The twenty largest holdings detailed in the Report and Accounts equal 29.21



BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

## A marathon session on Ariel's future role

It is not a favourite topic among merchant bankers at the moment. The board of the computerised-dealing system set up five years ago to challenge the Stock Exchange's monopoly recently asked the 17 Accepting Houses, which would subordinate their loans to Ariel's creditors. In fact, Ariel's chairman, Charles Clay, assures me there is nothing unusual in this. It was simply a question of putting into legal terms something which always existed in fact, since the City's leading merchant banks were hardly likely to cease supporting a protégé like Ariel. Nevertheless, the merchant banks, while complying with Ariel's request, are cautious people when it comes to making changes like this, even if they do represent a tidy exercise. Moreover, since it became widely known that negotiations were taking place with the Stock Exchange to see whether there was a basis for selling Ariel, they have been naturally concerned about the future role of their computerised market place.

It is not that Ariel has not already performed a useful purpose, nor that it does continue to do so. It is after all a valuable weapon for the Accepting Houses when they come to talking about participation in the proposed new Council for the Securities and Investment, a sort of self-regulatory version of the SEC, which the Governor of the Bank of England, Mr Gordon Richardson is apparently keen to set up. That apart, having started so well the Accepting Houses would be reluctant to eat the humble pie now. They would much prefer the Stock Exchange to agree to a compromise under which Ariel would be absorbed at a reasonable price and be seen to be continuing to make a useful role, perhaps as a market for new over-the-counter market.

For once however the Stock Exchange has taken up the offer. It holds the best cards. Still, it is not clear that it will do so. It is not clear that it will do so. It is not clear that it will do so.

The discussions with the Stock Exchange have been going on for months. Even merchant bankers familiar with marathon negotiating sessions must suspect that this will lead to nothing. Or at least to a side issue while grander decisions on the future pattern of the securities industry are worked out?

**Unresolved questions**  
Preliminary results from Swan Hunter for the 18 months to June 30 are about as unhelpful as they could possibly be. Subsidiaries which have been nationalized have contributed a dividend payment only while trading profits have been included from continuing activities and the 1975 activities have been adjusted accordingly.

The effect of this is to translate a £1.9m loss from the marine and engineering division in 1975 into a profit of £363,000 in the comparative figures with the latest results. In the 18 month total this figure has grown to a trading profit of £614,000. Apparently the division was profitable during this period but what proportion of dividends is from nationalization candidates and what proportion is trading profits from retained companies is not explained.

Thus the total pre-tax profit figure of £7.3m against the £5.7m figure for the previous 12 months (compared with £5.1m made up in a very different way in the 1975 accounts) is almost totally meaningless. At December 1975 there were substantial loans outstanding from the group to the shipbuilding subsidiaries, which should have been repaid on vesting day. Whatever arrangements were made it appears that Swan currently has more than £20m in cash before any receipts from the nationalization compensation.

This is equivalent to more than £1 per share, which compares with a share price of 145p down 5p yesterday. Nationalization compensation must be added on top. Outsider estimates of likely compensation vary from £5m to £14m. The lower figure is equal to 27p a share, so given a reasonable compromise the 145p share price looks about right. But all eyes will be on the annual report, which should give much more information to shareholders and hopefully say what Swan intends to do with its cash.

**Business Diary: Bowring's satellite • Fire power**

It's a better week than this the insurance brokers C. T. Bowring to launch their Space Projects subsidiary—the week which the latest Russian satellite mission flopped and in which people were still trying to sort out last month's Euro-satellite fiasco?

Mr Bowring, the managing director of Space Projects, told me yesterday: "We are not in the business of launching satellites. We are in the business of launching rockets. We are in the business of launching rockets. We are in the business of launching rockets."

Brokers, of course, are only interested in commission agents, and the risks to the insurers who stand the cost of anything going wrong. Thus the failure of last month's satellite launch, for which Bowring's aviation division handled the entire insurance deal, should in the long run be to produce more clients as well as higher premium rates and presumably better commission for the brokers.

Bowring boasts that it was able to provide the European Space Agency with a cheque for £10m within four days of last month's fiasco.

Mr Bowring's aviation division managed to carve out a niche in the growing insurance business and has been involved in nearly every western world community since the 1960s.

According to Bowring, the decision to live off space insurance is a separate division has been taken partly to educate insurers to give more time to what he sees as the fastest growing area of the insurance business.

Lowering has been involved in the communications business as far as values involved have

Its weaker share price has reflected this poorer performance though of late it has been given some purely speculative strength on the basis of Rowntree Mackintosh's 21 per cent stake. This makes them a stronger hold than they might otherwise be at 78p.



Mr Hector Laing, chairman of United Biscuits.

with a yield of 6.2 per cent and price earnings ratio of almost 8. United fell 14p to 167p against the issue price of 148p. At the ex-rights price of 164p the shares yield 5 per cent and must look attractive.

● The banking system's monthly eligible liability figures have not provided a particularly precise indication of money supply growth in recent months. But it seems highly unlikely that a 2.9 per cent increase in eligible liabilities in the banking month to mid-September will not have translated into a fairly large increase in the money supply for the same period when figures are published next week.

That may not be that much of a worry in the sense that the money supply growth to mid-August was marginally undershooting the 9 to 13 per cent annual growth target. Overseas inflows are presumed to be affecting deposit growth, but not necessarily in any regular pattern. Similarly, the underlying trend in private sector loan demand may have weakened somewhat, perhaps reflecting de-stocking, but that, too, is a trend that could change fairly fast.

**Swan Hunter Unresolved questions**

Preliminary results from Swan Hunter for the 18 months to June 30 are about as unhelpful as they could possibly be. Subsidiaries which have been nationalized have contributed a dividend payment only while trading profits have been included from continuing activities and the 1975 activities have been adjusted accordingly.

The effect of this is to translate a £1.9m loss from the marine and engineering division in 1975 into a profit of £363,000 in the comparative figures with the latest results. In the 18 month total this figure has grown to a trading profit of £614,000. Apparently the division was profitable during this period but what proportion of dividends is from nationalization candidates and what proportion is trading profits from retained companies is not explained.

Thus the total pre-tax profit figure of £7.3m against the £5.7m figure for the previous 12 months (compared with £5.1m made up in a very different way in the 1975 accounts) is almost totally meaningless.

At December 1975 there were substantial loans outstanding from the group to the shipbuilding subsidiaries, which should have been repaid on vesting day. Whatever arrangements were made it appears that Swan currently has more than £20m in cash before any receipts from the nationalization compensation.

This is equivalent to more than £1 per share, which compares with a share price of 145p down 5p yesterday. Nationalization compensation must be added on top.

Outsider estimates of likely compensation vary from £5m to £14m. The lower figure is equal to 27p a share, so given a reasonable compromise the 145p share price looks about right. But all eyes will be on the annual report, which should give much more information to shareholders and hopefully say what Swan intends to do with its cash.

**Business Diary: Bowring's satellite • Fire power**

It's a better week than this the insurance brokers C. T. Bowring to launch their Space Projects subsidiary—the week which the latest Russian satellite mission flopped and in which people were still trying to sort out last month's Euro-satellite fiasco?

Mr Bowring, the managing director of Space Projects, told me yesterday: "We are not in the business of launching satellites. We are in the business of launching rockets. We are in the business of launching rockets. We are in the business of launching rockets."

Brokers, of course, are only interested in commission agents, and the risks to the insurers who stand the cost of anything going wrong. Thus the failure of last month's satellite launch, for which Bowring's aviation division handled the entire insurance deal, should in the long run be to produce more clients as well as higher premium rates and presumably better commission for the brokers.

Bowring boasts that it was able to provide the European Space Agency with a cheque for £10m within four days of last month's fiasco.

Mr Bowring's aviation division managed to carve out a niche in the growing insurance business and has been involved in nearly every western world community since the 1960s.

According to Bowring, the decision to live off space insurance is a separate division has been taken partly to educate insurers to give more time to what he sees as the fastest growing area of the insurance business.

Lowering has been involved in the communications business as far as values involved have

Peter Hill on the International Iron and Steel Institute conference in Rome

## Trade agreements into the melting pot?

Eishiro Saeto, president of Nippon Steel Corporation, the world's largest steel company, quipped the words of a Zen priest in his opening address to the annual conference of the International Iron and Steel Institute in Rome this week. Real calmness, the priest had written, is that which one should be able to sense when all things are in a tumultuous state.

Ap and soothing words for an industry which is in a state of turmoil, the like of which most of the delegates have never experienced before. But even so the new IISI chairman was speaking there were few—if any—steelmen who showed any sign of sensing the inner calm.

Outside the conference hall, the preoccupation of most of the delegates was with the threat of an American lurch into protectionism which would spark off trade war in steel with the United States pitting itself against the massed battalions of the European and Japanese steel industries.

The reasons for the American concern and pressure for protection have been widely chronicled. Imports have risen steeply in the past year and now account for about one-fifth of total United States consumption with European exports worth about £1,500m. Plant closures and lay-offs have become an almost daily event and

at present more than twenty thousand American steelworkers are unemployed. Disgruntled steelmakers have been murmuring daily for months about the need for the rise in imports to be curbed. The murmuring has become a roar—despite the conclusion of an American government committee that the fundamental cause of the industry's problems was structural weaknesses rather than import competition.

In a bid to introduce an element of calmness—and reduce the growing political pressure on his administration—President Carter will on Thursday this week be the host at an American steel summit attended by top government officials, steel industry executives and union leaders which will hammer out the measures which should be taken to defuse the crisis. Significantly, a number of top American steel industry bosses have stayed in the United States rather than travel to Rome.

The meeting takes place at a time when two major American steel companies indicated their intention to file anti-dumping applications against both Japanese and European companies exporting to the United States.

The summit will also take account of the offer by Europe, the European steelmakers' federation, to negotiate, through

the EEC Commission, a voluntary restraint agreement on their steel shipments to the United States as part of an overall pact by all exporters of steel to America including Japan. There are, however, indications that the initial response to the proposal is not particularly enthusiastic.

Reaction by American steelmen here have been cool and sceptical. Typical was the response of Frederick Jaich, chairman of Inland Steel, who said that such agreements (and there have been several in the past) would be an unsatisfactory solution to the flood of imports.

The threat of a steel trade war has cast a shadow over the Rome conference. It was concerned at the dangers which prompted a visit to Rome by the EEC's industry commissioner, to express the Commission's grave anxieties in the course of an informal luncheon address before the conference began.

Falling prices, reduced profitability, huge losses by many steel companies, and massive over-capacity, have caused the industry to reduce expansion plans by over 40 per cent on projections made only three years ago.

Even in Japan, the world's most efficient producer of steel, plants are running at only about 70 per cent of capacity, and

some large units have been closed down. Europe has reacted with similar cutbacks and the commission has imposed a regime of minimum prices and production quotas.

The prospects for the short-term give no one any heart. Charles Baker, secretary general of the IISI, crystallized everyone's thoughts when he described the prospects as "present outlook bleak; future outlook, however, need for remedial action, urgent."

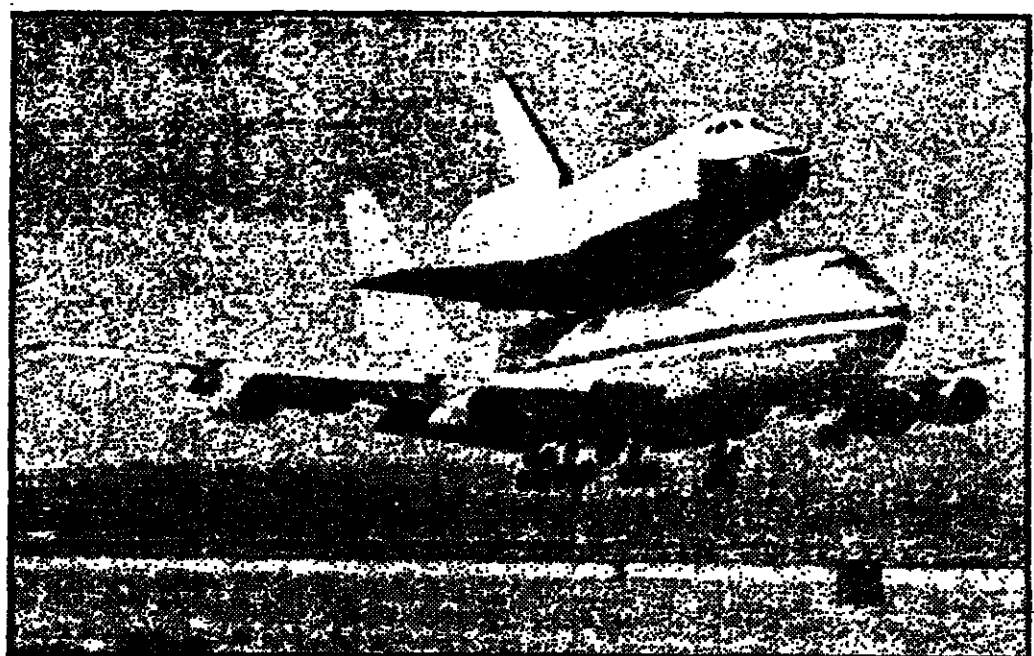
Steel production in western countries this year is expected to fall to 450 million tonnes with indications of a modest 5 per cent improvement next year, although many steelmakers consider even that projection to be too optimistic.

Central to the industry's problems is the issue of international trade in steel as companies continue to be engaged in a bitter struggle for survival. Some tentative steps have been taken to bring about some order from the present chaos, notably the formation of a committee under the aegis of the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development.

Its task will be to monitor the patterns of trade in steel and immediately face the problems before us. It is essential that we cast aside all tendencies towards a closed mind attitude and tackle these problems with unreserved cooperation.

Malcolm Brown

## Countdown to the industrial space age



The space shuttle orbiter "Enterprise" riding piggy-back on a Boeing 747 over the Edwards testing grounds earlier this year.

programme have decided, in collaboration with their political masters, that the space shuttle must take a new direction: the prestige-seeking and emotional drive of the early years will give way in the '80s and '90s to a more commercially-oriented use of space.

The space shuttle programme is central to this. The shuttle will look something like this: in 1980 SpaceLab, the orbiting laboratory being developed by the European Space Agency, will be carried aloft by the orbiter and scientists will carry out experiments in materials science and technology being by the mid-80s further research and perhaps pilot production facilities could be transferred to the space station whose feasibility is now being examined by NASA, and by 1990 a full-blown space factory could be in operation.

Which is not to say that by the 90s we will be seeing the first McDonald's hamburger franchise in space or an orbiting British Leyland production line.

The key to the industrialization of space is gravity, or rather lack of gravity: the aim is to use the zero-gravity of space to manufacture new, high value materials such as pure semiconductors and electronic devices which could not be made—or made to the same quality—in the earth's gravity field.

At the simplest level, since containers would not be necessary in space factories the chance of impurities being transmitted to materials would be nil.

Some of the parameters of space factories have been outlined by Mr Donald Waltz, a senior systems engineer for TRV, one of the leading American companies in space research, in a paper to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

One strong possibility which he foresees is the manufacture of electrical materials consisting mainly of very pure and

structurally perfect mono-crystalline semiconductors. These are the basis of integrated circuit technology and the market for them should be very large.

Other candidates for the space factory are high purity glass which could be used for high power laser systems and low loss fibre-optic transmission lines of higher quality than can at present be made.

The importance of such developments can be gauged from the fact that technologists are already talking seriously about replacing the expensive copper wiring of telecommunications systems with fibres. The system would be cheaper, more efficient and much less disruptive. To take a simple example: instead of having to rip out plaster to embed wiring in a house it would be possible simply to string the almost invisible and totally safe fibres along the surface.

Already a long list of possible products or space manufacture is emerging and the list daily grows longer. Among the products already identified according to Waltz are: magnetic switches, holographic storage crystals, infrared transmitting glasses, advanced performance lenses and mirrors, high purity biological materials for use in making vaccines, hormone production, improved nuclear fuel rods, and at the more mundane level, improved lubricants.

But is it all possible? Physically there seems no reason to doubt this. But at the end of the day it may well be other factors which decide.

First, the politicians will have to get their heads together to draw up the basic outlines of a programme, then the lawyers and accountants will have to sort out problems of demarcation and cost. If they can all reach some sort of agreement the scientists and technologists and manufacturers may find themselves in a completely new working environment by the end of this century.

## Strong & Fisher

(Clothing & Fashion Leather Manufacturers)

### Continuing Growth

The Hon. E.D.G. Davies in his first statement as Chairman reports another year of record profits and pays tribute to the retiring Chairman, Mr J.P. Strong OBE, who founded the company in 1932.

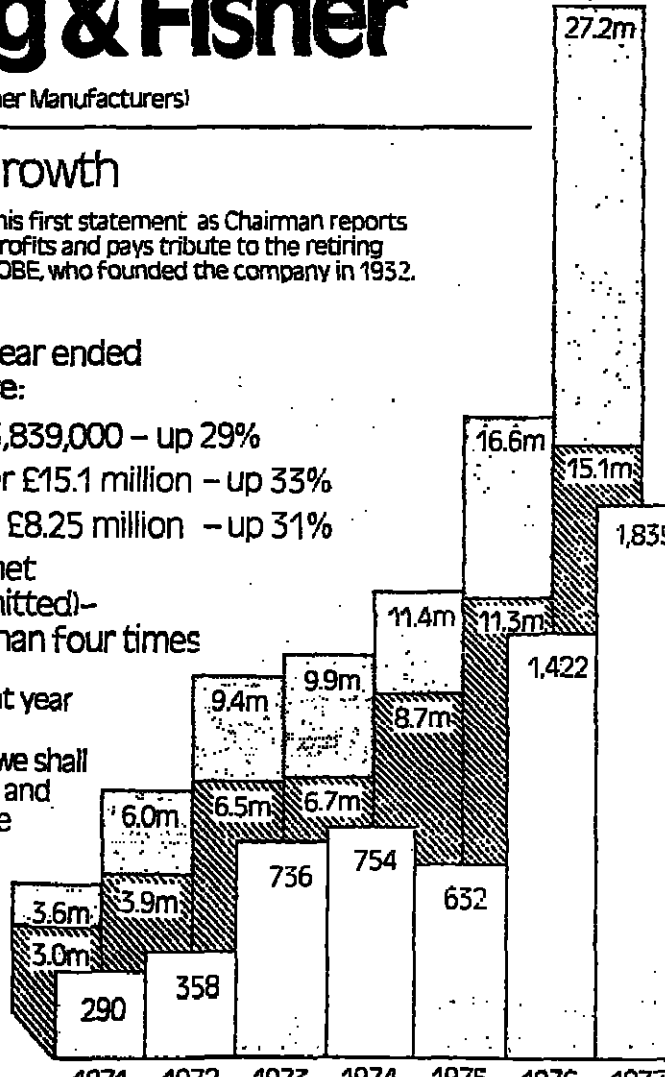
### Highlights of the year ended 31st May 1977 were:

- Pre-tax profit £1,839,000 — up 29%
- Leather Turnover £15.1 million — up 33%
- Leather Exports £8.25 million — up 31%
- Dividend 4.21p net (maximum permitted) — covered more than four times

### Turning to the current year the Chairman says:

"I am confident that we shall continue to progress and that the results will be satisfactory when I report to you a year hence."

- Total Turnover £ million
- Leather Turnover £ million
- Profit before taxation £000



## Strong & Fisher (Holdings) Limited

Copies of the Report and Accounts are available from the Secretary, Strong & Fisher (Holdings) Limited, 100 Leicester Road, Rushden, Northamptonshire NN10 9XQ

## CONSERVATIVE



There's no need, I think, to mention our plans for dealing with excessive pay claims...

As people learn more about their rights he expects the number of claims for unfair dismissal to climb quickly above 100,000 a year—and an individual whose claim is upheld may receive more than £10,000 in compensation.

Egan had little cheer yesterday for Tories on either the hawk or dove side of the closed shop issue.

"I can quite positively state that the vast majority of employers in predominantly unionized industries have absolutely no desire to see this issue raised in any way."

"Hard-headed" businessmen do not want theoretical arguments about the rights of the individual gumming up the production line. If those who subcontract themselves from union membership have to be compensated for the loss of their job, it will have to come from the

employers or involve them in a dispute, because the unions will not pay."

If Egan is right, then it may be harder to end the overmanpowering in British industry. Sir Keith Joseph thinks, and the closed shop is here to stay. Mrs Thatcher notwithstanding.

Bruce Kyle is in his first week as president of the European Planning Federation and is busy with two sets of plans, one public, one private.

The public set concerns next year's World Planning Congress, which is to be held in London, the first of the seven congresses to be held outside the United States.

Privately he is getting off the ground his new investment company, Strathern Securities, having quit his job as chief executive of Rothmans Industries. Kyle succeeds Baron Oury, a

director of Societe Generale de Belgique, at the European Federation and is chairman of our own Society for Long Range Planning.

Most SLRP members are business people like Kyle himself, a former director of planning and development for Carreras Rothmans. There are however a number of corporate and individual members from Nedo and government ministries.

He has already a theme for next September's congress—emerging markets and how to react to them—and plans on a two-and-a-half day meeting addressed by over 20 speakers. All this—and this year's congress doesn't even start in Hawaii until next month.

It pays to plan at least a year ahead, however, because that is the minimum notice for the calibre of speaker Kyle has in mind. This sounds ominously yet another dose of Herman Kahn, or Milton Friedman, but Kyle refuses to name names yet.

He was even less talkative about Strathern, of which he is chairman and principal shareholder. The company will invest and advise in British firms with export potential and has three propositions lined up.

John Rose, director of information for the Food Manufacturers' Federation, returned to his desk yesterday after an illness that was embarrassing as well as painful. He had food poisoning. "I happen to know that the cause was not manufactured goods," he assured us. He reckons he caught it in a kitchen house.











**BELL'S**  
**SCOTCH WHISKY**  
*Afore ye go*

§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days

111115



## Authorized Units, Insurance & Offshore Funds

SECRETARIAL

SECRETARIAL

## SECRETARIES—WEST END

Up to £3,600 inc. allowances

**LOCATION:** Green Park, 1 minute tube station.  
**APPLICANTS:** Shortlisted/typists 100/50 w.m. "O" level education including English language, preferred age 20-35.  
**BENEFITS:** Subsidised lunches in staff restaurant, season ticket four schemes, 4 weeks' annual holiday, non-contributory pension scheme and other fringe company special benefits.  
**ACTION:** Contact Miss Gould, B.P. Chemicals Limited, Devonshire House, Mayfair Place, Piccadilly, London W1X 6AY. Tel: 029 3567, extn. 33

## BP chemicals

## CENTACOM

### STAFF RELATIONS

Secretary to Manager of Personnel Division of Large Oil Company, W.I. The position involves a high level of responsibility in the personnel department, dealing with recruitment, training, discipline, and staff relations. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the personnel department, and will be required to handle all personnel matters, including the recruitment, training, discipline, and staff relations of the company's employees. The successful candidate will be required to handle all personnel matters, including the recruitment, training, discipline, and staff relations of the company's employees.

P.R. CO. W.I.

We are looking for a young Secretary to Manager of Personnel Division of Large Oil Company, W.I. The position involves a high level of responsibility in the personnel department, dealing with recruitment, training, discipline, and staff relations. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the personnel department, and will be required to handle all personnel matters, including the recruitment, training, discipline, and staff relations of the company's employees.

Phone Mrs. Nagel

01-491 4568

P.A. with secretarial skills wanted by director of established firm. Good opportunity for advancement. Salary £2,000 p.a. plus L.V.s and pension. Please write to: The Director, 100, Strand, London W.C.2R 2JH.

PUBLISHING SECRETARIES are required for the following positions: Editor, 100, Strand, London W.C.2R 2JH.

## ART GALLERY

Famous Mayfair Gallery need Secretary/Receptionist for busy day. Must have good verbal and written communication skills. European languages an advantage. Reasonable salary. 450 6506

THE GROSVENOR BUREAU Staff Consultants

THE PICK OF P.R.

Secretary, P.R. required for major P.R. Company. Must have good verbal and written communication skills. European languages an advantage. Reasonable salary. 450 6506

ENFIELD—Bilingual Secretary, English/French, 31st Dec. short-term contract. Must have good verbal and written communication skills. European languages an advantage. Reasonable salary. 450 6506

Junior Short-hand Typist Secretary, 100, Strand, London W.C.2R 2JH.

## MANAGING DIRECTOR OF TOWNSEND THORESEN

The largest independent cross-channel car ferry operators in Europe is looking for a

### PERSONAL SECRETARY

Applicants should have a high standard of shorthand and typing, ability to operate telex, be of a suitable educational background and be able to deal pleasantly with people both on the telephone and in person. The nature of the work is very closely linked with marketing, advertising and P.R. Salary negotiable according to age and experience plus L.V.s and travel concessions.

Applications in writing please, together with a c.v., to Mrs. James

EUROPEAN FERRIES LTD.  
 4TH FLOOR, TRAFALGAR HOUSE  
 11 WATERLOO PLACE, SW1 9YAS

### KENSINGTON W.S.

Attitude Secretary required to be responsible for the varied work of the Secretary. Must be a competent typist and have a good knowledge of the telephone. Salary negotiable according to age and experience.

Phone Miss White  
 937 9622

### WINE MERCHANTS

Justerini & Brooks Ltd. require a bright and enthusiastic secretary to work for the Sales and Administration Director. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the sales department, and will be required to handle all sales matters, including the recruitment, training, discipline, and staff relations of the company's employees.

## MORE SECRETARIAL APPOINTMENTS ON PAGE 12

## Appointments Vacant also on page 12

### GENERAL VACANCIES

### OXFORD UNIVERSITY PRESS LIBRARY RESEARCH ASSISTANT

OUP requires a Library Research Assistant for "A Supplement to the Oxford English Dictionary". The post is in Oxford. The work involves bibliographical checking of quotations and the editing of the text. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the library, and will be required to handle all library matters, including the recruitment, training, discipline, and staff relations of the company's employees.

Applications to L. R. Swamy, Personnel Department, Oxford University Press, Walton Street, Oxford OX2 6DP, by 14 October 1977.

### GENERAL VACANCIES

World's Leading & Largest Television News Agency

## JOURNALIST/SCRIPTWRITER

These openings are in our London News Room. Duties involve writing scripts to accompany the news film which is syndicated to television stations all over the world. Applicants should ideally have relevant experience in TV News.

Salaries in the range of £2,906 to £4,773 (including supplement and shift hours) with a 5 per cent addition payable from December 31st 1977. Excellent working conditions in our modern building, subsidised staff restaurant, car park, bar and social club, contributory pension scheme and free life assurance.

Please write, with details of career history to date, to:

JANE WEBB, PERSONNEL OFFICER,  
 VISNEWS LIMITED,  
 CUMBERLAND AVENUE, LONDON NW10 7EH.

### GENERAL VACANCIES

### INFORMATION OFFICER

Large local Co. are looking for a bright well educated person for their library. They will have 3 staff working with them. Previous experience essential and ability to write weekly bulletins, £2,500. For more details phone 0456 4855. Afford, Middlesex, Surrey.

### INFORMATION ASSISTANT

You could help people (and out about all aspects of education and training) for the personal social services, on the phone, by letter, or face to face. Previous experience essential and ability to write weekly bulletins, £2,500. For more details phone 0456 4855. Afford, Middlesex, Surrey.

### PHYSICS/CHEMISTRY GRADUATE

Large local Co. are looking for a bright well educated person for their library. They will have 3 staff working with them. Previous experience essential and ability to write weekly bulletins, £2,500. For more details phone 0456 4855. Afford, Middlesex, Surrey.

### CHEMISTRY/PHYSICS to train as

International market researchers. Contact your Recruitment Consultants, 01-493 8624

### LEGAL APPOINTMENTS

ALANCA Legal Staff, the specialist consultants to the profession offer a confidential service to employers and staff alike. Telephone for appointment or write to Mrs. G. H. 01-305 7501. 10, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C.4 (off Kingsway).

### FINANCE & ACCOUNTANCY

ACCOUNTS/BOOKKEEPING. Some of our clients are now offering a confidential service to employers and staff alike. Telephone for appointment or write to Mrs. G. H. 01-305 7501. 10, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C.4 (off Kingsway).

### OPENINGS at all levels in The First

London, 01-305 7501. 10, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C.4 (off Kingsway).













## -Managerial-Administrative-Secretarial-Personal Assistants-

### The British National Oil Corporation PLANNING ASSISTANT London

A unique opportunity exists for a bright, energetic person, possibly a young graduate, to gain experience of general management and administration within the Oil Industry.

The job is to assist the Planning Co-ordinator of BNOG (Development) Limited, a subsidiary of the BNOG, in the day to day running of a busy office across a broad spectrum of activities embracing special managerial projects, company secretarial administration and trouble shooting. The principal duties are the organising, preparation and drafting of papers for meetings, attendance and some minute writing at meetings and the progressing of follow up action.

Applicants must be able to demonstrate the ability to think clearly, communicate effectively and be energetic, thorough and imaginative.

If not a graduate, a sound general education is essential and some oil industry commercial experience is desirable, though applicants' personal qualities and ability to achieve results are of primary importance.

Career prospects in a vigorous and expanding organisation are excellent and not limited to any particular field or discipline. Salary and conditions of service are highly competitive. Write with full details or telephone for an application form quoting reference PA/T to:

The Recruitment Manager,  
The British National Oil Corporation,  
150 St. Vincent Street,  
Glasgow, G2 5LJ  
Telephone: 041-204 2525

**BNOG**

### EC1 Solicitors As Secretary to our Partnership Secretary

you will be kept busy helping him and the Office Manager, Staff Managers and Accountant in the smooth running of the departments they control.

You will be aged 21 upwards, an efficient shorthand and audio typist with a lively interest in people and personnel management. This is an interesting and rewarding job for a top class secretary who is willing to take on a variety of tasks.

Ring Mrs Smith on 353 8011

THE PRESIDENT OF A MAJOR INTERNATIONAL FILM  
DISTRIBUTION COMPANY LOCATED IN MAYFAIR  
REQUIRES A

### SECRETARY

The job is demanding and requires a well groomed person who is capable of working on own initiative and has the personality and experience to cope with a variety of situations. First class shorthand and typing skills are required together with the willingness to tackle all aspects of work within the office.

Previous experience in the film industry would be advantageous and applicants should have at least five years' secretarial experience. The salary offered will reflect the importance of this appointment. Benefits include pension and private medical schemes.

Please call 499 6227 to arrange an interview.

### BILINGUAL SECRETARY/PA GERMAN/ENGLISH

**£3,500 p.a.**

Join us in our newly appointed Belgrave office. We require a bilingual Secretary/P.A., fluent in German, to join one of our engineering product divisions. This is an interesting post with the London office of a large West German engineering company and requires an experienced person with good shorthand and typing and the ability to assume some responsibility.

In return we offer friendly surroundings, £3,500 per annum, L.V.s and 4 weeks' holiday.

Write or telephone The Company Secretary,  
**MAN-GHH (G.B.) LIMITED**  
4-5 Grosvenor Place, London SW1X 7DG  
Telephone: 01-235 5011

### SECRETARY to Managing Director **£3,800**

We are a marketing company specialising in Direct Mail and our Managing Director is seeking a Secretary who will not only provide him with an excellent secretarial back-up but also ensure that he is able to participate in the controlling of various campaigns.

An exciting opportunity for a person who is willing to accept a good deal of responsibility.

Lunchtime tea and pleasant working environment and other fringe benefits are offered.

Please write to: Angela Randall.

**GROUP PLANS MARKETING LTD.**  
37-39 Gt. Marlborough St., W.1.

### DIRECTORS' SECRETARIES

Where do you go from here?

TO MAYFAIR and the Chairman of an international group. A European language can earn you a passport to the world and £4,500.

OR

TO THE FAST MOVING WORLD OF FINANCE where working for an American corporate finance expert will mean £4,500.

OR

TO KNIGHTSBRIDGE to join the marketing team of a well known American corporation. An interest in business and utilising energy will mean real involvement and £4,500.

**01-629 9323**

### MARGERY HURST CENTRE

Staff Consultants

### SECRETARY

**£3,500 NEG.**

Opportunity in International Bank in the City for ambitious secretary with good speed, experience in foreign exchange, tele. an asset. Excellent fringe benefits including 50p L.V.s per day and mortgage assistance.

44 Bow Lane, E.C.4. 01-248 0331  
47 Davies Street, W.1. 01-629 8812  
Open to both male and female

### TOP LEVEL SECRETARIES IN TOURISM

**BRITISH TOURIST AUTHORITY**

has vacancies for two experienced secretaries, age 23 plus, with first class secretarial skills (100 wpm shorthand, 50 wpm typing) to work at Director level. For the

#### DIRECTOR

#### STRATEGIC PLANNING

A varied job with a co-ordinating role. The Director is concerned with planning and development for International Tourism based on research into tourists requirements and the facilities available to them.

#### DIRECTOR

#### FINANCE & ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES

Dealing at the topmost level with a wide range of Administrative matters including Finance and Personnel. A busy position with some committee work. BTA offers 22½ days' leave, flexi-time, L.V.s, etc. The salary will be around £3,500 p.a. Applications should be made to Rita Cornfield, BTA, 64 St. James's Street, S.W.1. Telephone: 01-629 9191, Ext. 124.

### SECRETARY/PA ADVERTISING to £4,250 p.a.

We are looking for those good, traditional qualifications like efficiency and professionalism, in the secretary needed by the Managing Director of our dynamic Advertising Agency/Selection company.

His previous Secretary has been promoted and there are similar opportunities for a first class P.A. with good shorthand/typing and organisational abilities. You'll need to be deeply involved, work under pressure and deal with clients and candidates throughout the U.K. and overseas.

Salary will be up to £4,250 p.a.

PHONE SUE GREGORY TODAY ON

01-836 1500

### SECRETARY/P.A.

**CHELSEA**

Chelsea estate agents requires Secretary with bright personality for Director of Commercial Department. Interesting and varied work in friendly atmosphere.

Salary around £3,500

dependent on age and experience

Contact JACKIE ROUSE on 01-351 2383

### SECRETARY/ASSISTANT

Managing Director is looking for someone to assist him in his very busy working life as an insurance broker to the travel industry.

Applicant should have a good educational background, an ability to take on responsibility, common sense and initiative, reliable shorthand and typing, a bright and well groomed personality, aged 23-28. Salary subject to negotiation.



Apply: Mrs Bowley,  
Telephone 831 6771.

#### LONDON

DIRECTOR (Spanish) of International firm located in West London seeks for a PA/Secretary (23-35) with a good knowledge of Spanish, experience in marketing, advertising, finance and the ability to deal with the Director and the Board. The job is a great deal of independence, responsibility and a bright and well groomed personality, aged 23-28. Salary subject to negotiation. £3,500-£4,000.

#### MULTILINGUAL SERVICES

RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS  
22 CHARING CROSS ROAD, W.C.2

#### AMSTERDAM

PA required to assist much-travelled Director (Dutch) of computer marketing operation. Interesting and varied job for someone mature, efficient and self-reliant of 25 upwards. Good business experience, fluent in English, French, German, Italian, Spanish, Dutch, etc. All required. Salary subject to negotiation. £3,500-£4,000.

#### MULTILINGUAL SERVICES

RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS  
22 CHARING CROSS ROAD, W.C.2

#### OPPORTUNITY TO MEET PEOPLE

Secretary with good shorthand/typing for busy international wholesale menswear group in Bond Street, W.1. Friendly office, 5 day week. Salary circa £3,600 plus travelling allowance, etc. Apply Seymour Hoppen 493 7627/491 3125/629 1041

#### SENIOR SECRETARY/ ADMINISTRATOR

for Directors of small team of international shipbrokers in modern Mayfair offices. Informal, hard working atmosphere. Personality, self-motivation and ability to provide positive back-up are the key requirements. Negotiable salary and competitive conditions. Please telephone Miss Murray 01-491 3220

### Top Jobs for Executive Secretaries Top People

#### KNIGHTSBRIDGE **£4,000**

A Dynamic Young Financial Director, with influence on all aspects of the Company's Policies, requires a Secretary who can really cope and enjoy responsibility. Languages are NOT essential, but some German could make the work even more interesting. The Company is internationally famous for its luxury products and offers excellent benefits, and every consideration to its staff.

Contact: Miss Jane Barnsley 01-235 9984

#### VICTORIA **To: £4,000**

We seek a PA/Secretary of the highest calibre for the Chairman of a National Organisation. He is a charming and distinguished man, with a wide variety of interests, who serves on several Committees and Councils. Preferably in the thirties, any candidate will naturally possess first class secretarial skills, plus the extra qualities implicit in the term P.A.

Contact: Mrs Jo Armit 01-235 9984

#### FRANCE

An American Manufacturing Company based 20 miles from Paris requires a Bi-Lingual Secretary for their French Marketing Manager. The salary will be at £5,000 + Profit Sharing. Age from 20 upwards—but efficiency and the ability to work alone is essential.

Contact: Mrs Jo Armit 01-235 9984

Late night opening 6.45 pm every Thursday. Telephone Mrs Dorothy Allison (Manager) on 01-235 9984 for an appointment at 4-5 Grosvenor Place, Hyde Park Corner, SW1

### Secretary

**West End**

NRDC requires a secretary shorthand/typist to work for the Secretary/Controller of Administration and Personnel.

Applicants must possess a high degree of accuracy and reliability. Ideally they will be in the age range 20 to 30, educated to "A" level standard and will have completed a full time secretarial course. They should possess minimum speeds of 90/50 w.p.m. shorthand/typing. Previous experience of the work of a Company Secretary's office would be useful but is not essential.

Starting salary according to age and experience within the range £2,800-£3,200 plus L.V.s of £250 per week.

The NRDC is a public corporation concerned with promoting the development and exploitation of inventions. It is active in almost every field of technology.

Attractive modern office (shared with assistant). Location: close to Victoria Station. Flexible working hours. 3 weeks' and 3 days' holiday.

Write or phone for an appointment to: Mrs. C. Handley, Personnel Assistant, National Research Development Corporation, Kingsgate House, 66-74 Victoria Street, London SW1E 6SL. Tel: 01-828 3400.

**NRDC**

### £4,000 PLUS VARIETY

#### FRENCH/GERMAN MARKETING

A Secretary/Administrator (English mother tongue preferred) is needed to assist in the marketing of computerized packages to Europe. Age 21+.

#### AMERICAN BANK

An Administrative Assistant with secretarial skills is needed to work with the Company Secretary of this dramatically successful and expanding organization in the City. Age 21-30.

A sound knowledge of Industrial Relations, Employee Legislation and general personnel administration are necessary entry qualifications for this City based job. Own typing. Two months hand over period. Age 25-35. Salary reviewed substantially on full assumption of responsibilities.

#### ANGELA MORTIMER LTD

(Recruitment Consultants)  
166 Piccadilly 499 5378

#### MARGERY HURST CENTRE

Staff Consultants

#### SECRETARY **£4,000 NEG**

A rewarding opportunity with great potential. London offices of Californian Company dealing with corporate law, require an experienced secretary for American partner. Legal experience not essential. Good appearance and personality important.

44 Bow Lane, E.C.4 01-248 0331

47 Davies Street, W.1 01-629 8812

Open to both Male and Female

### Are you an experienced

#### LEGAL AUDIO SECRETARY

who would like to be a nimportant cog (at a salary of £3,600 per annum) in a small firm of solicitors in the Baker Street area, where the work is interesting and varied?

If so, please telephone David Lesser at 935 2562

### ARCHITECT'S SECRETARY

Richmond Architectural practice requires capable and enthusiastic secretary/shorthand typist to be involved in the administration of several projects. Accurate typing essential and willingness to tackle a variety of responsibilities. Previous architectural experience an advantage. Salary c. £3,500.

Apply in writing to:

**DARBOURNE AND DARKE**  
2 The Green  
Richmond, Surrey.

### SECRETARY

**to the Managing Director: c. £3,500**

of a rapidly expanding Engineering company, part of a multinational group.

Applicants must have good shorthand and typing skills and a flair for organisation. Preference will be given to applicants with experience at senior management level who also have a knowledge of a European language.

Please write with full details or telephone for an application form:

**B. L. SELLOCK, COMPANY SECRETARY,**  
AJAX MAGNETHERM (UK) LIMITED,  
HOLLAND ROAD, OXTED, SURREY.  
TEL: OXTED 4284.

### PARTNER'S SECRETARY

A leading firm of City Solicitors near St. Paul's tube station have an immediate vacancy for a Secretary to work for the Senior Conveyancing Partner.

In return we offer excellent working conditions in a modern environment, own office, 4 weeks holiday, L.V.s, free BUPA membership and a good salary.

Shortly we will have vacancies for Partners Secretaries in Litigation and Company Law.

For further details please telephone:

**Janet Day on 01-248 5030**

### SECRETARY

#### THE LEVERHULME TRUST FUND

The Trust requires an experienced secretary to assist the Secretary of the Research Awards Advisory Committee. This Committee, under the Chairmanship of Lord Briggs, is responsible for allocating the Trust Awards of individual fellowships and studentships and has an annual budget of around £200,000 p.a.

The successful applicant must be used to working with supervision and able to offer full secretarial services of both shorthand and audio typing. Salary up to £3,700 p.a., 4 weeks' holiday, staff dining room facilities, etc.

Please contact: Miss Jane Bennett  
**THE LEVERHULME TRUST FUND**  
15-19 New Fetter Lane, EC4A 3NR  
Telephone: 01-353 7574 ext. 3648

### JAYGAR CAREERS

Would like to announce that due to the recommendations of our clients and demands of our applicants we are now prepared to undertake the recruitment of top calibre Admin. and P.A. Secretaries for the City.

We are a small, privately owned, Sloane Square-based, consultancy, previously specialising in the West End and Knightsbridge, and we now find that our top Secretaries are prepared to travel further afield for interesting, well-paid jobs.



**55a SLOANE SQUARE**  
**730 5148**

### NON SECRETARIAL CAREER

We are looking for someone with good ideas and a flair for business and people, who can take advantage of our management career prospects and be happy to assume responsibility. Full training provided and salary is highly competitive (a.s.c.) with regular reviews. You'll be dealing with people at all levels so a sense of humour helps. If you are enterprising, with sound commercial experience and looking for a job in which you can grow, call me now:

Judy Nyberg,  
734 7866  
**DRAKE INTERNATIONAL**  
225 Regent Street, W.1.

Winifred Johnson has been asked to recruit  
**SENIOR SECRETARIAL  
ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANTS**

The Chairman of a Leisure Group, W.1  
Senior Director of International Group, W.1  
Personnel Director of worldwide Communications Co., E.C.4

Fundraising Executive of National Charity, W.1

Each of these high calibre positions offer a salary of **£3,750-£4,000 p.a.**

Phone: Winifred Johnson (Recruitment Consultants)  
118 New Bond Street, W.1  
01-493 3005

### SECRETARY TO ESTATES MANAGER.

City—up to £3,500 + L.V.s

Garmon Assurance Limited is looking for a Secretary to our Estate Manager and his Deputy, working out of our City office in Aldgate Lane E.C.3. The Estate Manager is responsible for the acquisition, disposal and management of free estate properties.

This is a responsible and interesting job where you will become an important member of the Estate Department and will be expected to work on your own initiative during the frequent absence of the office of the Estate Manager and his Deputy.

Applicants, male or female, must be experienced at shorthand and audio typing, and be able to present satisfactory references from the last 3 employers. Experience in estate management, insurance, stock exchange, investment, etc., would be an advantage.

In addition to a salary of £3,500 we offer an excellent range of fringe benefits which include flexible working hours, pension scheme, and a mortgage interest subsidy after one year.

Interviews will be held at our City office and will be held on a first come, first served basis. Please apply in writing to: Frank Williams, Senior Personnel Officer, Garmon Assurance Limited, 100 Mark Lane, Whitechapel, London E1 1JF. Telephone: 01-602 6076 Ext. 400.

### BIG FISH IN SMALL PONDS

These positions offer a challenge and responsibility and a salary of £3,500-£4,000 p.a. to a person with a good knowledge of the City and its surroundings. The job is a great deal of independence, responsibility and a bright and well groomed personality, aged 23-28. Salary subject to negotiation. £3,500-£4,000.

Write with full details or telephone for an application form:

**Mary Overton**  
Female Executives  
Telephone 01-493 2155

### UNIQUE SITUATION **£3,750+**

Fast growing company in London executive offices in the West End requires a person to assist the Managing Director in the areas of marketing, sales, public relations, purchasing, etc. The successful applicant must be used to working with supervision and able to offer full secretarial services of both shorthand and audio typing. Salary up to £3,700 p.a., 4 weeks' holiday, staff dining room facilities, etc.

Please contact: Miss Jane Bennett  
**THE LEVERHULME TRUST FUND**  
15-19 New Fetter Lane, EC4A 3NR  
Telephone: 01-353 7574 ext. 3648

### £3,500 City

Are you good at organising and managing people? If so, we have a vacancy for a Secretary to the Managing Director of a large, successful, international company. The salary offered will reflect the importance of this appointment. Benefits include pension and private medical schemes.

Write or telephone for an appointment to: Mrs. C. Handley, Personnel Assistant, National Research Development Corporation, Kingsgate House, 66-74 Victoria Street, London SW1E 6SL. Tel: 01-828 3400.

### £3,800 Architects

Charles in the City, and partner for architects are part of the City's leading architectural firms. The successful applicant must be used to working with supervision and able to offer full secretarial services of both shorthand and audio typing. Salary up to £3,700 p.a., 4 weeks' holiday, staff dining room facilities, etc.

Please contact: Miss Jane Bennett  
**THE LEVERHULME TRUST FUND**  
15-19 New Fetter Lane, EC4A 3NR  
Telephone: 01-353 7574 ext. 3648

### PERSONNEL **£4,250 + BONUS**

Large international Corporation needs a good Secretary/P.A. with first class shorthand and typing skills. The job is a great deal of independence, responsibility and a bright and well groomed personality, aged 23-28. Salary subject to negotiation. £3,500-£4,000.

Write or telephone for an appointment to: Mrs. C. Handley, Personnel Assistant, National Research Development Corporation, Kingsgate House, 66-74 Victoria Street, London SW1E 6SL. Tel: 01-828 3400.

### SENIOR SECRETARIAL

173 New Bond Street W1  
01-499 0092-01-493 8907

### Leading West End Advertising Agency needs RECEPTIONIST

To work in a busy, modern, and successful advertising agency in the West End. The job is a great deal of independence, responsibility and a bright and well groomed personality, aged 23-28. Salary subject to negotiation. £3,500-£4,000.

### INTERNATIONAL FASHION **£3,800 PLUS**

Luxury W.1 Fashion group with 100-150 staff in Bond Street, W.1. The job is a great deal of independence, responsibility and a bright and well groomed personality, aged 23-28. Salary subject to negotiation. £3,500-£4,000.

### HUDSON PERSONNEL

27 Old Bond St., W.1  
01-629 2284

### Bright, reliable young Secretary/P.A.

With top skills, honest, hard working, and a good knowledge of the City and its surroundings. The job is a great deal of independence, responsibility and a bright and well groomed personality, aged 23-28. Salary subject to negotiation. £3,500-£4,000.

### TV Studio/Recording Studio, W.1

Friendly and busy studio in the West End. The job is a great deal of independence, responsibility and a bright and well groomed personality, aged 23-28. Salary subject to negotiation. £3,500-£4,000.







